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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXV NO. 43 BOMBAY: OCTOBER 24, 1937. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

VEILED AND UNVEILED

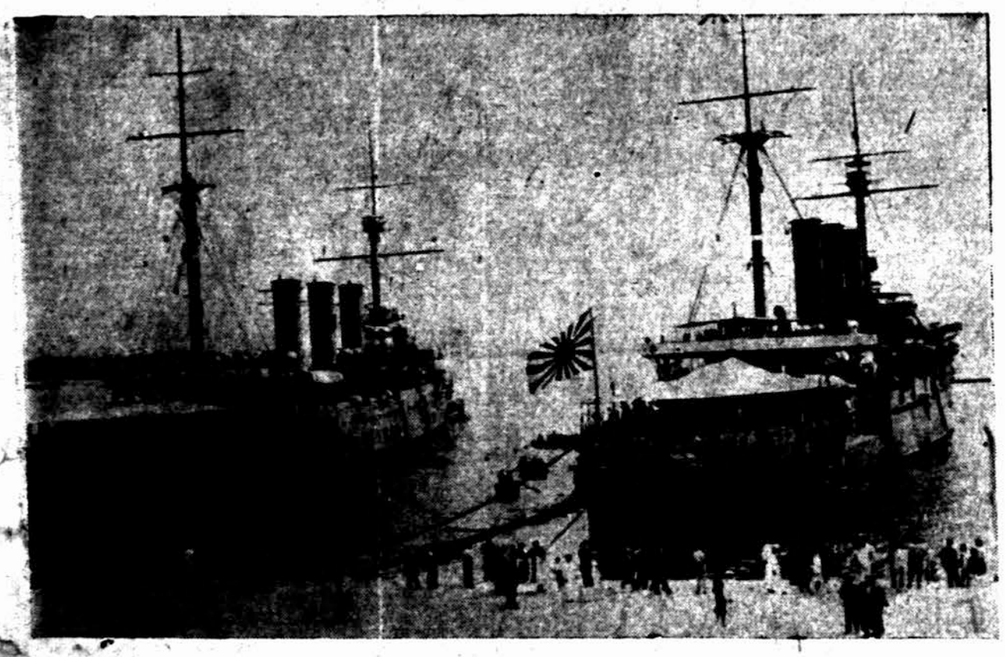
(From The War Land)

These pictures from the Far East theatre of war vividly portray the havoc and carnage of a still undeclared war.

Japan's teeming millions, including women and children are in the grip of war fever.

A stream of money is pouring into the War Office in Tokyo, as a result of street collections conducted by school children and every conceivable organisation.

PHOTO SHOWS:—Girls of the 8th Prefectural High School in Tokyo making 2,000 comfort bags for the Japanese in China. The girls returned to school voluntarily during their holiday to make comfort bags.



Japanese Warships "Iwati and Jatumo" which have been cruising the Mediterranean are under orders for Shanghai

The "War cloud" across the Wangpoo river following the bombing of the Asiatic (British owned) petroleum company.

Japanese Artillery bombarding Tientsin.

Japanese Troops patrol the barricaded streets of Tientsin after bombardment.

Heavy casualties of horses during Japanese Bombardment.

U. S. businessmen in Shanghai form a volunteer corps and undergo training in the use of Machine Guns.

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Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

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BOMBAY: OCTOBER 24, 1937.

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

LOSES BIRD BEAUTY, BUT TRAPS RARE TYPE OF DEADLY SNAKE

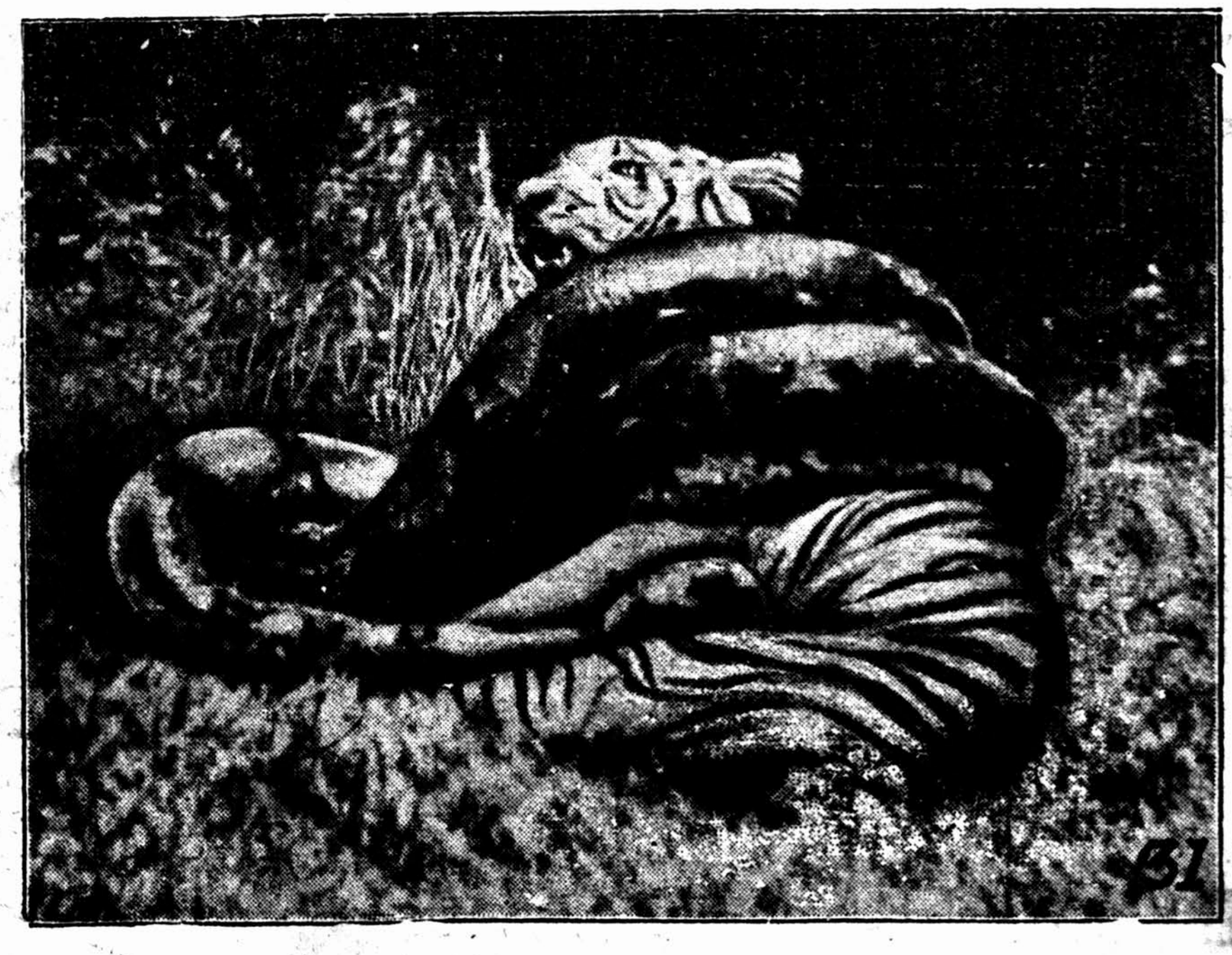


Photo from the Van Beuren-Frank Buck Motion Picture, "Bring 'Em Alive."

THIS TIGER KNOWS NOW HOW WRESTLERS OFTEN SUFFER!
Python gets crushing body hold on Jungle Fight Champion, but latter finally broke it and duel ended in draw!!

One of my unexpected profits came through the tragic death of a green barbet, a beautiful but quite common and ordinary specimen. I had picked the barbet up in the market place at Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States. Strolling here one day, I had noticed a boy carrying two big boxes heavily covered with gunny sacking. It was not difficult to guess that under each of the sacks was a bird cage.

A native always covers his cages in bringing birds to market. When wild specimens fresh from the jungle, which is what these chaps usually have to offer, are permitted to look at new surroundings, they bang their heads against the cage sides and tops in their nervous excitement over the confusion around them.

I called the boy over to see if he had anything I wanted. Seeing that I was interested, he uncovered the cage to which I pointed and announced that it contained sapula burong seeal (ten wood partridges). And fine specimens they were too—of the green red-crested variety I bought them.

Then I asked him what he had in the other cage. "Duo burong" (two birds) was all I could get out of him. It was plain that he didn't know what species they were. I asked him to let me have a look.

The second he uncovered the cage he set up a great wailing. One of the birds—a beautiful jambo pigeon—was dead. It was obvious from the condition of its head that it had been killed by the other occupant of the cage—a blue-fronted green barbet.

I tried to get it through the boy's head that it was foolish to place a peaceful bird like the jambo in the same cage with a fierce fighter like the barbet. There could be only one outcome—death for the pigeon. But all I could get out of him was more wailing. When I succeeded in calming him I made a deal with him for the barbet.

* * *

When I got back to my compound at Katong I placed the barbet in a wire cage which I hung from the limb of a small jungle cherry tree in the centre of the lawn. In the past I had frequently placed bird cages in this and nearby trees, finding it an excellent means of keeping certain specimens bright and chipper.

On my trips across the lawn in the course of my varied activities at the compound I frequently stopped to have a look at the handsome little scrapper inside, occasionally feeding him a choice morsel

One day as I passed the tree it struck me as odd that I could not see the bird. Although the bottom of the cage was slightly above the line of the eye, the barbet had always been visible due to the fact that he invariably occupied one of the perches (usually the middle one which was on the same level as the feed-boxes). Puzzled, I came closer to determine why I was unable to catch a glimpse of the cage's occupant.

Standing under the tree, I called to the bird. No response of any kind. Not a sound reached my ears to indicate that the cage was occupied. I reached up, placing one hand on the bottom of the cage and one on the side, pushing the cage up to release the hook that held it to the limb.

As I worked the cage free I was astounded—and plenty scared, let me frankly add—by the sight of a snake poking its head through the wires. I let the cage drop to the ground. For I recognized the reptile as a yellow-banded mangrove, a very rare and poisonous snake, but at the same time, oddly enough, a variety practically unknown at that time in American zoos and for which I had received many inquiries.

As the cage landed on the ground I took in at a glance what had happened. The reptile had slipped into the cage from the tree and had swallowed the bird. The barbet, killer of the jambo, had himself succumbed to a mightier antagonist.

But the snake was also in trouble. The bulge made by the bird inside had made it impossible for the reptile to slip out through the wires of the cage in the way it had entered. Not until two or three days had elapsed would the meal be digested and the snake's shape be back to normal.

I had lost a fifteen-dollar barbet and gained a snake so rare that any zoo in America would be glad to have it. That's one of those crazy things that are forever happening in my strange profession.

Gainer though I was by the swap, I had a fleeting urge to rap the killer over the head with the nearest heavy object. But that would have accomplished nothing. My barbet was dead. It is not often in a lifetime that one has a chance to pick up a yellow-banded mangrove, one of the most beautiful of all venomous snakes.

Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars bought it for the New York Zoological Park where to this day it squirms and twists behind a sheet of glass for the benefit of those who come to inspect its reptilian charms.

Catching a snake with a bird for bait is a bit unusual, I admit.

VERIFYING STORY OF PYTHON PRODIGY THAT SWALLOWED MAN

More bunk has probably been disseminated about the python than about any other species known to the collector of reptiles and animals.

There is, for instance, a popular fallacy that the python has no constricting powers unless it happens to have its tail wrapped around a tree. This, they tell me, aids the creature in "getting a grip." A man once told me a story (a chap who knows Asia, too) about a jungle explorer who, suddenly coming upon a python that had poised itself for an attack, saved his life by dashing for a convenient clearing where there were no trees stout enough to provide the would-be killer with sufficient tail leverage.

The sheer absurdity of this yarn would be more obvious if the reader could see a big python coiled around a deer, wild pig or other animal and watch the huge reptile's muscular contraction as those deadly coils tighten up on the victim, pressing harder and harder until practically every bone in the creature's body is crushed. And while the terrific constricting power of the main part of its body deals destruction, the great snake's tail, instead of being wrapped around a tree, thrashes and switches about in all directions, pounding the ground until clods are pulverized to dust, levelling every standing blade of grass and bringing down all the shrubbery within reach.

It is very unusual for one of these constrictors to single out a man for attack. A python's natu-

(Continued on Page 43)

Ordeals Of World Cyclists

Kharas, Gandhi And Shroff Relate Story Of Tour In East Africa

EXCLUSIVE TO THE "CHRONICLE"

In the following chapter, Kharas, Gandhi and Shroff give impressions of their tour in Portuguese East Africa with a vivid description of the customs and manners of the people.

The small stores which the Indians run for the native population are managed in a different ways than the stores in other countries. All Piecegoods and sundry shops are liquor-dens, and a native steps into one of these shops either to drain a glass of red or white wine or to buy a piece of cloth, shoes, ready-made clothes, groceries, trinkets and beads for his wife. The place looks half a cafe house and half a shop and reeks of liquor. Tables and chairs are placed in the middle on which the native squats and orders out the wine which the shop keeper sells to him by bottles. With wine he generally orders out a tin of sardines and a loaf of bread. A native never drinks by himself and even if he has come alone, there are many others in the shop who join him, as soon as wine is ordered. The women join with the men in drinking, and from the number of drinks, that she can stand, it can be seen that at least in drinking, the native women cannot be surpassed by men. Instead of having each a glass, there is generally only one glass for a group of 5 or 6 persons. The man who has ordered out the wine pours it into the glass in varying quantities depending on the person he is going to hand over the glass, and while the wine is being gulped down, others look on till their turn comes. What is left in the bottle after the glass has gone round, the entertainer helps himself with.

Drink And Not Drunk

It is surprising to see the large quantity of wine that the people drink, and yet there are very few who get drunk. The wine is imported from Portugal in wooden casks or huge bottles with cane casing woven round the bottles from outside for protection against breakage. Instead of there being a sign-board on the shop bearing a name, the shops are distinguished by the native customers by the animal vehicle or some popular object that is painted on the boards. Most of the piecegoods is imported from Por
from Japan as is the case in many parts of Africa. It is said that Germans have opened out Cotton mills in Portugal employing Portuguese labour and getting in return facilities to supply piecegoods to the Portuguese Colonies.

Heavy rains had fallen that night turning the road and the surrounding country into a big lake, and we had to wade through knee-deep water, cross fast flowing drifts with very little safety and remain stranded with little food and no shelter for three days before we had reached Lourenco Marques. Most of the merchants here are Gujarati Hindus and being eager to know our experiences, we were able to arrange many meetings. We also visited the Governor-General at the Government House and added his autograph in our book. On Saturdays and Sundays the Palona Beach attracts a large crowd and we went there, as no objection is taken for coloured people swimming with the Europeans. The town of Lourenco Marques is prettily situated partly on a hill with gradual slops towards the sea, and houses have been built on the mountain side as well as on the flat piece of land near the sea. The business quarters and shops are situated lower down near the harbour, while residential quarters, consul houses, Government offices and the stately Palona Hotel take up the space on the hill side from where a magnificent view of the sea and town can be had. Visitors from the interior come here to spend their holidays, and for the motorists long drives along the coast lined with many shadowy spots are possible.

The Museum

The Museum also is very interesting, the stuffed animals being so arranged to show how in real life, they hunt for their food by ambuscading their prey. One hundred and fifty miles north of Lourenco Marques is situated a small little town called Cilla de Joan Belo, and in short, Chenchai. This place can either be reached by steamer or by train and bus. The train is on a narrow gauge and not fast. On the stations no name board are put, so that the passengers find it hard to know what station the train has been stopping. The train journey teminated at Xinavene and the passengers beyond this station were carried by the railway buses. These huge Thornycrofts carry 30 to 40 native passengers crammed inside with their belongings on top of the room. We were given front seats near the driver. It took five hours to reach Chenchai and we crossed two rivers by ferry.

Near the Incomati river we saw the sugar factory bearing the name of the river and passed through fields of sugar cane. Nearing our destination, we crossed over the Limpopo river on the banks of which Chenchai stands, 14 miles from the sea. Our stay in Chenchai was far from agreeable. During day time, it was terribly warm which made you feel as if your head would split, while after sunset, the mosquitoes make it unbearable to stir out. The doors and windows are always kept close while wire gauze all around prevents the mosquitoes from coming into the rooms. A very large number of boys and men are recruited from these parts to work in the mines of the Transvaal. A place has been built for them outside the town, so that they may stay there until the steamer comes to fetch them. Often when the place becomes crowded and full, the new comers have to sleep in the open fields near by. The mosquitoes are so numerous, however, that they cannot sleep without any protection. So they build with the help of twigs a frame about 6 feet long and 2 feet high. This they cover up with a sheet of cloth at night and lifting it up slightly crawl inside to sleep unmolested by the mosquitoes.

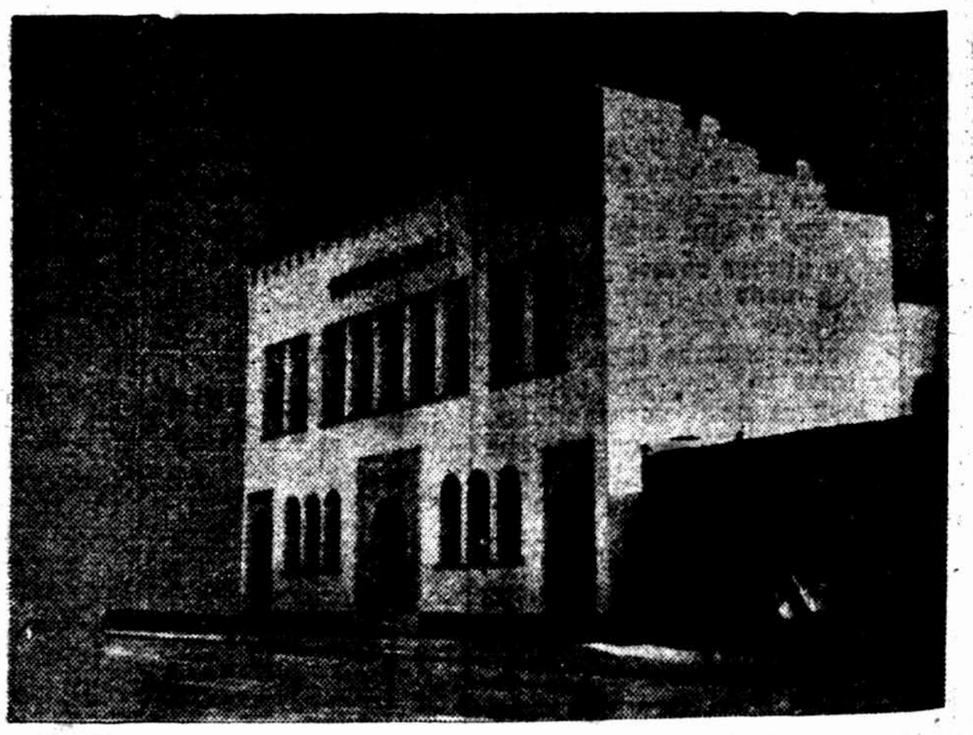
Negro Dancers

Coming upon them all of a sudden we took them to be grave stones in the car lights, till it was explained to us that those who were sleeping underneath had built their own graves. On Sundays, they have their dances and come in their best clothes with ribbons, trinkets and bells tied round their legs. The men dance to the singing and noise made by the women who have a peculiar way of producing strange sounds by lolling and wagging their tongue. As the shrieks become louder and louder, the dancers thump their feet harder and harder until drunk with strong spirits they make big holes in the hard earth by their vast and vigorous thumping. These dances last for many hours until in the end the dancers fall down exhausted.

Our journey from Lourenco Marques would be through Swaziland and Zululand where Indians are not allowed to stay, and so we could not meet with the usual and ungrudging hospitality of the Indians and would have to put up in European hotels. It was therefore with many misgivings that we left Lourenco Marques. After doing about 50 miles we began climbing. The climbing proved too steep and long for us and the day being very hot, the water in our flasks was soon finished. Like over-heated engines our bodies became hot, our strength was gone and the inclination to

(Continued on Page 42)

The Muslim Club at Wonderboom, Pretoria, which is both a club and a school.



The Patidar Hall in Johannesburg which has been built at a cost of £6,000 derived from public subscription by the community.

The Hindu temple at East London, Cape Town, which presents a striking contrast to Western surroundings.

'ONCE A FRIEND EVER A FRIEND'

Dr. Ansari's Life Was A Sermon On Service And Self-Sacrifice

By Lt. Col. JALAL M. SHAH, I.M.S.

As an old personal friend of the late revered Dr. M. A. Ansari, I have great pleasure to write a brief sketch of the earlier stages of his remarkable career.

It was my good fortune to have known Dr. Ansari since 1910; when we first met in London. He has just taken his degree in medicine at Edinburgh University, while I was still a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. About this time, he was appointed a House Surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital in London. This Hospital, of course, has a medical school attached to it, and I think I am right in saying that Ansari was one of the first few Indians to be appointed House Surgeon in a teaching hospital in London.

In any case, as is well known, House appointments in teaching Hospitals, particularly in London, are coveted posts, even to-day, and I well remember Ansari's friends and admirers, mostly Indian medical men and students, entertaining him at dinner in a fashionable restaurant in the Strand, not far from the Charing Cross Hospital, in celebration of the event. Among the hosts, I had the honour of being his oldest personal friend even then, though actually, I was the youngest in age, and the duty of proposing the toast of the evening had fallen to my lot. I had the honour and pleasure to preside at the dinner by virtue of my "seniority." Ansari of course, sat on my right. Dr. C. A. Addison, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.P., one of the greatest admirers of Ansari, who was at that time Lecturer in Anatomy at Bart's. sat on my left.

Friendship With Addison

Addison had a meteoric rise in Parliament. He was a Liberal M.P. and was Mr. Lloyd George's chief Lieutenant when the latter, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Asquith's Government, introduced the Health Insurance Bill in the House of Commons, which among other benefits, established the panel system of practice for doctors in England Addison became the Minister of Munitions during the War, and was the first Minister of Health, when the post was created soon after the War. Later, he joined the Labour Party and held cabinet rank in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government in 1929-30. He first came in contact with Ansari at the National Liberal Club in London, of which they were both members.

It was my first "public speech" and but for the great encouragement and moral support I received throughout the dinner from my immediate neighbours, who had not failed to notice my "stage fright" symptoms, I am sure, I could not have spoken when I rose. However, I was congratulated on my maiden speech by none more heartily than by Ansari. So I suppose, I must have acquitted myself tolerably well, during the full thirty seconds that I spoke!

Whites Up In Arms

I had made it a practice to visit Ansari in his quarters at Charing Cross Hospital every Sunday afternoon. One Saturday afternoon, soon after he was appointed, we were walking together down the Strand, when an evening newspaper placard with the words "Grave Injustice to British Doctors" in bold type caught our eye. I bought a copy, and to my surprise, found that it concerned my friend Ansari, whose appointment, as an Indian, in one of the leading Metropolitan haspitals, had been criticised, the argument being that such posts should invariably go to young British Doctors. Ansari of course was personally popular in the hospital and his colleagues keenly resented the press criticism concerning his appointment. A day or two later, an official statement in the press, issued by the Chairman of the Governing Council of the Charing Cross Hospital, made it clear that Ansari was appointed entirely on his merit, and added that it would be sad day for British Hospitals if resident posts ceased to be the prize appointments that they were and if considerations other than merit counted.

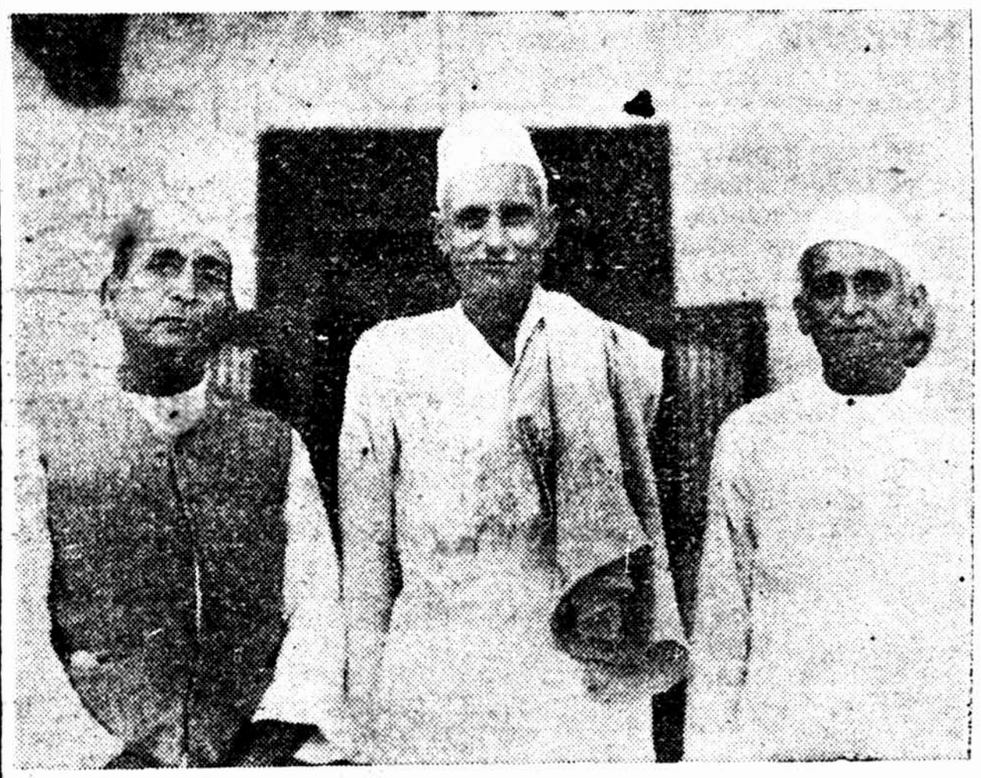
During Ansari's term of office as House Surgeon I remember once dining with him, when after the dinner he unexpectedly presented me with a box of very expensive cigars, of which he told me he had a dozen boxes, six of which he has reserved for me for subsequent presentation by the instalment system.

Story Of Cigars

Readers, are no doubt aware that cigars are expensive luxuries in England, and I was naturally anxious to know if Ansari had come in to a fortune. The mystery was solved when I learnt that the gift had come from Miss Maud Allen the then famous "Salome" dancer, whose maid-servant, as a result of a serious road accident in the vicinity, was brought to hospital with multiple compound fractures and was successfully treated by Ansari in his ward. The brief note from Miss Maud Allen, that accompanied the gift, gave expression to her deep gratitude, for his untiring efforts in restoring the patient to health and for all the care and trouble he had taken over her. She concluded by asking him to accept the gift as a small token of her appreciation of his professional skill and attention towards her maid.

Those who knew Ansari intimately as a doctor in his subsequent professional career in India will agree that this tribute to him was fully deserved and that his numerous patients in the country, particularly the poorer classes, had come to look upon him not only as their beloved doctor, but as a true friend in every respect. Ansari could have easily made a large fortune in his profession, had he wished so. Ansari, however was made of different calibre and never allowed mercenary motives to guide him in the honourable discharge of his professional duties to all and sundry. The legion of the poor sick, who flocked to his clinic in Delhi, invariably received the same care and attention gratis as fell to the lot of the ruling chiefs, princes and the upper tens.

To go back to London days, in due course, Ansari completed his tenure of duty at the Charing Cross Hospital, after which he was appointed Resident Medical Officer at the Lock Hospital and later Clinical Assistant at St. Peter's Hospital in London. Soon afterwards he took his M.D. at Edinburgh and subsequently the M.Ch.



Messrs. Nanubhai Desai, Ravishankar Maharaj and Ravjibhai Manibhai in charge of the Mess Department for the Haripura Session of the Congress.

Ambitious Plan

He returned to India, I think, early in 1912 with the ambition to build a General Hospital in Delhi, where both paying and free patients could be treated. He showed me the elaborated scheme he had drawn up for collecting subscriptions for this purpose. This honourable ambition of his, however, was not destined to be fulfilled as shortly after his arrival in India, he was chosen as the Head of the All-India Medical Mission and with my old friend Dr. Azhar Fyzee, as his second in command, he soon left India, with the Hospital for Turkey, which was then heroically fighting the combined forces of the Balkan Powers.

Mission To Turkey

The late Maulana Mahomed Ali was mainly responsible for the establishment of this War Hospital through public subscriptions in India. The hospital which was manned by Indian Doctors and Medical students proved a great boon to the Turkish sick and wounded in their hour of trial and returned to India on the Conclusion of the Balkan War. Ansari had cabled to me in London to join the party in Constantinople. It was a great disappointment to me not able to do so for unavoidable reasons. On his return to Delhi from Turkey, An-

(Continued on Page 41.)

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Hear Your Own Voice

Nature's Mystery Gramophone

(By RANGA RAO NIPPANI)

Molakalamuru is a small town in Chitaldrug District of Mysore State. It has a population of five thousand, mostly weavers. Being nearly 2500 feet above the sea level, it enjoys a reputation for being salubrious throughout the year. Picturesque is the surrounding country with wooded hills, all around. This is a hunters paradise. Wild fowl, bear cheetah, wild pig are plentiful in the woods nearby. There is a well furnished traveller's Bungalow. One can reach the place either by bus from Bellary or from Rayadrug. The road runs through beautiful valleys on either side. It is a sight that will linger for ever in one's memory.

MYSTERY ECHO.

But the beauty of Molakalamuru does not lie in its picturesque surroundings or in its salubrious climate. Here, in this sequestered spot, nature has chosen to treasure up her Gramophone, a natural echo high up on the steep hill which lies on the north. Truth is stranger than fiction. Never before has it dawned on me with greater force than when I actually heard my own voice coming from some "nowhere" after an interval of nearly 2 minutes. It happened like this.

We were a party of four and decided to test whether the echo was really so wonderful. The ascent up the steep boulder was really very tiresome and risky. Molakalamuru in Canarese means "break your knees" and it proved true after the ascent, we stood on the top of the hill 500 feet above the plain. Dark clouds rolled over the valley below and a line of white cows with tinkling bells could be seen far away on the mountain side. A cowherd was singing a ditty. In front of us was a big lake about 18 fathoms deep. On the fringe grew big tamarind trees. We walked through the bank of this lake and slowly ascended further. The guide asked us to halt as we were nearing our journeys end. 50 feet below lay the lake with its crystal clear water; all around were steep sides of the hillocks. It looked as if we were sitting in a cup with a little water inside. In front of us, nearly 300 yards away, was a big boulder nearly 200 yards by 100 yards—three foot steps were imprinted on the spot where we stood. I stood on these footprints and facing the rock. Sang a poem of Vemana in Telugu, two lines of it, each line containing about four words.

PROBLEM FOR SCIENTISTS.

I finished and kept quiet. Two minutes passed. We stood on tip toe straining every nerve to catch any sound that the whispering breeze would convey our pains were amply rewarded; for suddenly, there broke on the still air the sound of the poem re-echoed. It looked as if the sound came from nowhere. It sent a cold thrill in our heart. We began to wonder what this mystery was? Where was this sound gone? How did it come out re-echoed? Why did it take so much time? These are questions for better heads than mine to solve, but we felt that there was a power behind that echo, behind that voice from nowhere which eludes the grasp of the scientist.

In mute admiration we returned home—Gramophone for nothing. Hear your own voice reproduced in a most perfect manner for nothing.—The natural echo at Molakalmuru is an Enigma.—What has science to say?

"Le Canard Enchaine,"
—Paris

THE SUBMARINE WAR

"What's that?"

"It must be a bathing costume for the Mediterranean."

TO A MELANCHOLY MAID

The brow is taxed with a heavy cloud,
Thine eyes so sweet under it are bowed.
Oh! cursed be the puzzle of life,
Eternal pangs in which are rife.

A change so quick! a change so sudden!
Like a blooming rose laid low by a burden,
Of snow in its cup which fell last night.
Now cheer up, darling, regain thy bright.

Appearance of Sun dilutes the cloud—
The cloud so dreary that makes you weary,
The twinkling of stars in the azure shroud
Precedes the march of the moon so cheery.

The smile on thy cheek and the light in thine eyes
Entice me on to seek.
The light so Divine thine eyes did devise.
Indeed Almighty's freak!

"SAP."

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

B. R. SARAF SANTREWALE NAGPUR CITY

Legends of Harshad Mata

Shri Krishna's Mission—Prabhatsen's Mistake—The King Who Doubted—How The Goddess Came Down The Steps—The Man Who Cut His Tongue And Got Two!

By G. J. Joshi

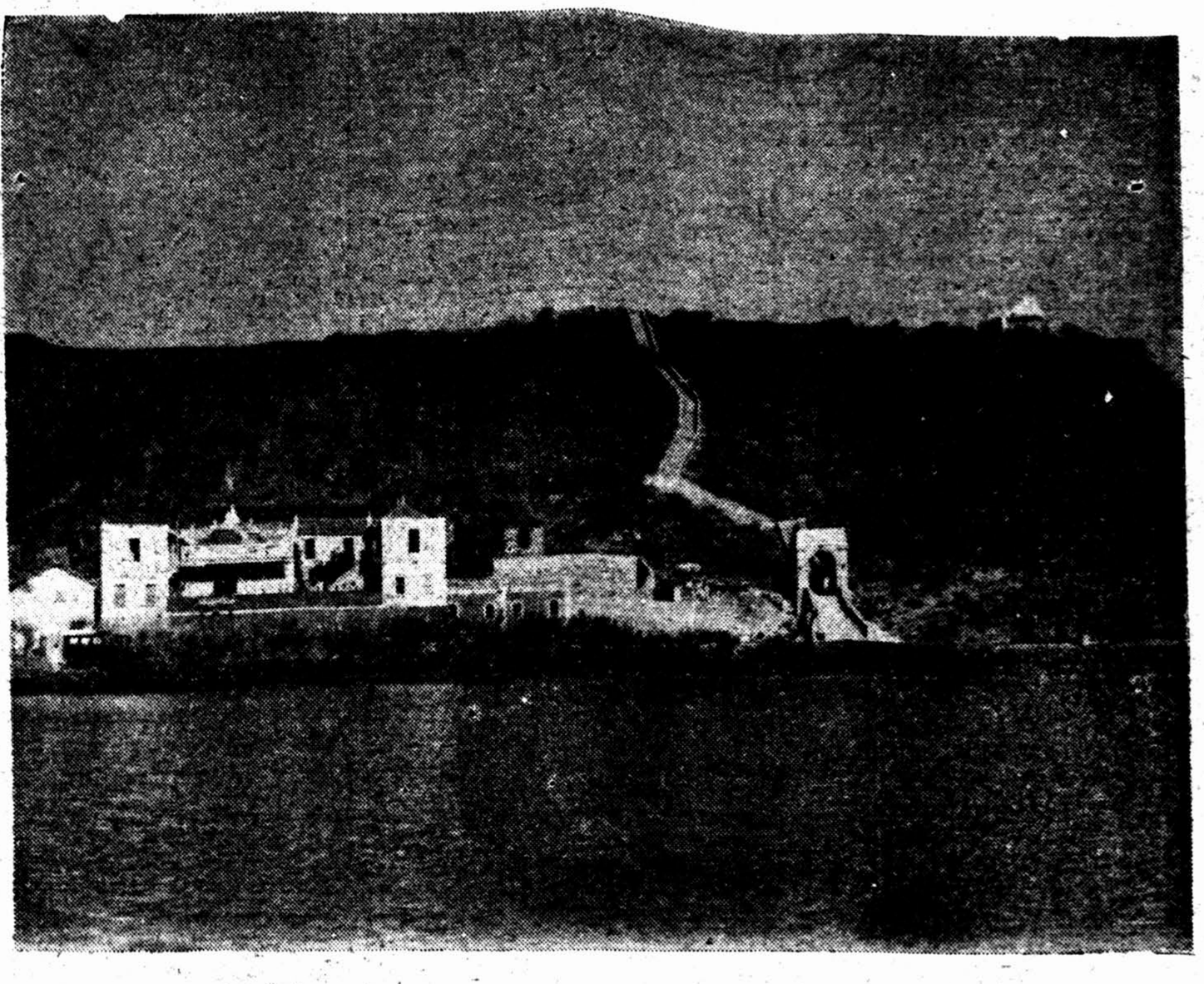
Harshad—Miani is a lovely place situated 21 miles away from Bhatia, a Station on the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway A Bus Service runs between Bhatia and Harshad. The place is captivating in its natural beauty with the hill crowded with the old temple of Harshad Mata, on the one hand and the sea creek fringing the new temple at the bottom of the hill on the other.

About this holy place, the legend tells us an interesting anecdote. Shri Krishna, while at Mathura, killed all demons including their King Kansa. But a demon named Sankhasur who lived far away in an isolated island named Shankhodhar had not yet fallen his victim. So Shri Krishna, thinking the task a difficult one on account of the distance of the place from Mathura, invoked the assistance of his family goddess Ambaji who at first wondered at his asking her help, inspite of himself being all powerful. The underlying idea of Shri Krishna was to make known her prowess to the world. At last she agreed to help and said that when Shri Krishna would cross the sea with an army of 56 Koti Yadavas to go to Beyt Shankhodhar, she would perch on the tip of his Lance in the form of a Koyal Bird which would enable the whole army to walk on the sea, as if it was land. In this way, the army headed by Shri Krishna crossed the sea and came to a lovely hill, which attracted them to take rest. Shri Krishna thinking the place quite fit for a residence intended to establish Ambaji at that place. So on the top of the hill he in company of the Yadavas built a magnificent temple and established the goddess there naming her Harshidhi. Since the goddess took the form of a "Koyal" Bird, the surrounding hill is named "Koylo"

According to legend, the goddess has shown her power to many persons since those days in the distant past and a few instances are quoted below.

Prabhatsen's Mistake

In Samvat 13, a great King named Prabhatsen Chavda ruled over Miani (Minalpur) situated on the east of Koylo Hill. He had seven queens, the chief of whom was Prabhavati. They were enthusiastic worshippers of goddesses. During Nav Ratri in the month of Ashwin, the seven sisters were singing in a sweet voice the praises of the goddess in tune with various instruments. The goddess Harshidhi, hearing the sweet music from the Koylo Hill, came down to the palace of Prabhatsen and began to play with the seven queens. Prabhatsen seeing all this from the palace window wondered who the eighth lady attired in dainty dress was. At the end of the "Ras" next night he followed the Mataji incognito when the latter was proceeding to her residence in the Koylo Hill. The goddess when interrogated raised her dagger to pierce him. When the goddess became angry rays of fire emanated from her eyes to burn him Prabhatsen knew his mistake and prostrated himself before the goddess for pardon. After a good deal of entreaties, the goddess hesitated to kill him on the spot; but cursed him: "You should every morning come to my temple, then I shall fry you in a pan of boiling oil and devour you. Then again you will be restored to life and sent to your place." The goddess then disappeared in the form of a large globe of fire. Prabhatsen used to offer himself as sacrifice daily in this way



TEMPLE OF SHRI HARSHAD MATA AT HARSHAD-MIANI: The old temple is seen at the top of the hill from which Sheth Jagdusha brought the Mataji by offering sacrifice at each step. The sea in the front adds to the beauty of the scenery.

Magic Of Perfume

King Vir Vikram after some years on his way to Dwarka visited the kingdom of Prabhatsen who was his relative. He found him lack-lustre, and haggard looking and asked him the reason for such a change He told him about the wrath of the goddess and the severe ordeal through which he had to pass daily. King Vir Vikram who was famous everywhere for his bravery thought it humiliating if he would not be able to deliver him from the trouble. Next day he told Prabhatsen not to go to the temple and that he would go in his stead. He besmeared his body with best of perfumery which he also injected in his veins. He thus prepared, went to the temple and the goddess fried him in the pan of boiling oil When the goddess devoured him the scent of the perfumery used by the King pleased her. The goddess as usual brought him to life and being pleased told him to ask for two boons. King Vir Vikram requested as the first boon that from that day the daily sacrifice of Prabhatsen should cease and secondly that the goddess should be kind enough to come to Ujjain so that he and the people of Malwa may have the chance of her darshan daily. She granted both the boons. In connection with the second boon a condition was made that the goddess would follow Vir Vikram to Malwa in the form of a girl 7 years of age He should not doubt and look back to verify that the goddess followed or not. If he did so, the goddess would not stir an inch further and that she would stay at that very place.

Price Of Doubt

King Vir Vikram narrated to Prabhatsen what had happened. Prabhatsen was overjoyed to hear about his deliverance from the curse and knew no words to thank King Vir Vikram. He at once went to the temple of goddess Harshidhi and began to entreat with tears in his eyes that he being a fool of the first magnitude did not realize the powers of the goddess and requested that it was his first and the last wish that the goddess should give him darshan every day The goddess being pleased with his altered attitude told him to build a temple at the place where she was angry with him and that she would offer him darshan at that place every day. King Vir Vikram then reminded the goddess about her boon and started towards Ujjain on his horse who flew in the sky When he travelled about 3 hours in the night his horse landed on the banks of the Safra River. Vir Vikram entertained a doubt as to whether the goddess followed him or not cast a glance behind and saw the goddess following him. The goddess then told Vir Vikram that since he doubted her promise, she would not go a single step further. Vir Vikram becoming aware of his failing built a magnificent temple for the goddess on the opposite bank of the Safra river and established her there

So, since those days wrapped up in the ancient past there are two temples of the goddess Harshidhi i.e. one on the Koylo Hill and the other on the Bank of the Safra River near Ujjain and it is told that in order to honour the wishes of both the Kings Prabhatsen and Vir Vikram, she starts daily at night from Koylo Hill and reaches Ujjain after three hours. She stays the remaining night at Ujjain and again starts in the morning and reaches Koylo Hill after about three hours after sunrise. Thus the Puja is offered at Ujjain in the night after the passing of three hours after sunset and that at Koylo hill is offered three hours after sunrise which signifies the travelling of the presence of the goddess from one temple to the other.

When The Goddess Came Down

The old temple is on the top of the hill and the following story indicates how the goddess came down to the new temple at the bottom of the hill.

There was a great merchant of Cutch named Jagdusha Once upon a time he loaded his seven ships with rich cargo and was sailing to Java. Six of the ships having been seen by the goddess from the top of the Koylo Hill were sunk. When the seventh ship began to sink Sheth Jagdushah with his son and two wives prayed to goddess for pity. The goddess being moved by the constant prayers took pity and the ship entered the harbour of Miyani. They then went up the hill and prayed with heart and soul to the goddess continuously for three days and nights for her favour On the morning of the fourth day a voice from the heavens asked Jagdusha to select a boon Jagdusha asked the boon that the goddess should come down to the new temple that he would build at the foot of the hill and that his six ships that have been sunk might float again. The goddess granted the boons and agreed to come down to the new temple on condition that Jagdusha should give her one sacrifice at each step till she descends to the new temple. Jagdusha built a great temple and collected animals such as male buffaloes, goats, etc. When the preparations were over, he requested the goddess to descend. A great thunderbolt was heard, the top of the old temple broke and the goddess descended step by step taking one sacrifice at each step Only there remained a distance of four steps between the throne and the goddess when the stock of animals to be sacrificed exhausted The god-

(Continued on Page 40)

Truth Behind

Business Ethics Of Merchants Of Death

(By ELLEN HERUP)

Mme. Ellen Horup, who writes this article, is the Hon. Secry. of the International Committee for India in Geneva, of which Romain Rolland and other Europeans of fame are members.

She is part proprietrix of the well-reputed and much-quoted Danish daily the "Politiken" and conducts a small paper called "Indiens Vaenner" ("Friends of India"). She is over 70, and had been With Gandhiji in India. She is a strong Pacifist leader.

When the American Commission, headed by Senator Nye, were looking into the activities of the munition industries, several things were revealed that reflected none too flatteringly on the British Empire.

When, to save her face, England too produced a commission she had learned her lesson. Whereas Senator Nye had been commissioned to ask to have the books of the concerns involved put at the disposal of the investigators, the canny Eritons confined themselves to verbal inquiries. The highest considerations made it necessary to limit the scandal as much as possible. And this was done.

An authority on armaments, vouchsafed however with cheerful cynicism his opinion, and his point of view might very well stand as motto for the entire war industry: "The opposition to the manufacturers of arms and their propaganda is due to an honest but somewhat mistaken and idealistic respect for the sanctity of life and the injustice of war....."

But the lords and masters of the munition industries are certainly not hampered by such silly considerations They have, in common with the military class, but one goal: War;

If in truth there existed an international law respected by all, and whose aim consisted in maintaining peace and understanding among the nations neither the one nor the other would be of any use whatsoever.

In order to obtain wealth even in time of peace, the munition industries must create an atmosphere of hate and strife, distrust and insecurity among the nations, and whenever they succeed in this aim, their goods find a ready market. And the more their goods are sold, the more the insecurity grows, and the nearer comes war with sky-soaring profits for the war industry.

Subtle Propaganda

War industries do not employ the ordinary means for advertising. No large posters call public attention to the newest, most destructive grenade, or the most efficient explosive. Its methods are far more subtle but extremely effective. For instance: one day a small, insignificant paragraph is to be found in the French papers, telling the reader that Germany has tried out a new type of gun and has resolved to equip her entire army with it. That this is a trumped-up tale is of no importance; French orders for the new model will be forthcoming immediately, with the result that the erstwhile fabrication is transformed into truth, for orders from Germany follow in the wake of those from France.

This see-saw is now known to everybody, as is also the underhand work of the munition industries during the Disarmament Conference in London, where they succeeded in sabotaging the Air Force Treaty, as pointed out to the British investigating commission by Noel Baker.

War And Peace

If you are yearning for war, you must prevent peace. If you want peace, you must understand the reasons of war.

The propaganda of the munition industries is nearly as highly developed, as far-reaching, and also as expensive as that of the British Intelligence Service.

That every newly elected minister is apt to find some shares in munition factories waiting on his writing desk is without a doubt an exaggeration; but it is nevertheless a fact that several ministers, even while members of the Disarmament Conference, possessed shares in munition industries, which roused public opinion to such an extent that many of them, were forced to get rid of their shares.

It is estimated that the French armament manufacturers spend annually up to frs. 75,000,000 for propaganda purposes, and that a big French conservative newspaper receives not less than frs. 10,000,000 out of this amount.

Profit And Patriotism

How well profits and patriotism get along together can easily be imagined For instance, during the World War, Germany suddenly found herself in need of sulphurate of carbon and advertised for it in Swiss newspapers. The French Government paid at that time frs. 5,000 for 10,000 kilos. But the Germans offered frs. 50,000 a surplus gain of frs. 45,000, with the French producers could not resist. French sulphurate of carbon was later returned to the French trenches in the shape of poison gas fifteen times as deadly as chlorine.

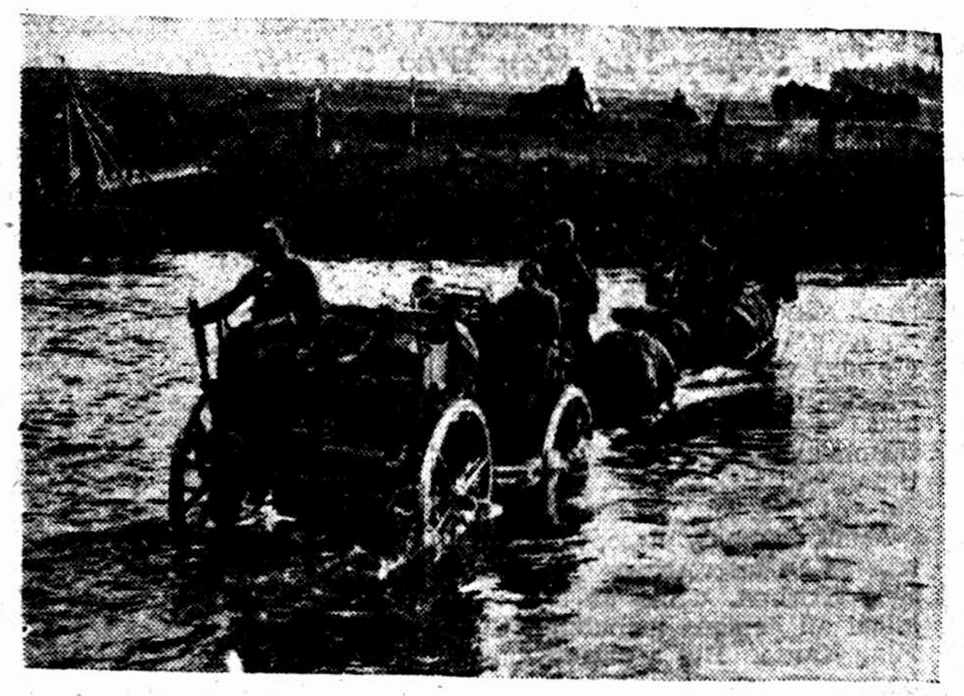
Co-operation has been developed into a fine art among the governments the banks, and the industries of war. Countries with no such industries have obtained loans if they promised to buy their arms from the lender. This traffic has cost the thrifty French nation a pretty penny. The best known example is perhaps the French loan to Imperial Russia, a predestined loss as predicted by Jaures. Another just as glaring an example is the French financial venture in furnishing means for the re-armament of Hungary, while at the same time a French general was complaining to the French Senate because Hungary was breaking the Versailles Treaty and was already able to raise an army of 300,000 against Czechoslovakia, who was an ally of French.

The capital invested in industries of war is in great part the capital of the nation and involves the commonwealth of the people to a large extent. The French firm Schneider Creusot, for example, owns coal and iron mines, blast-furnaces and steel-works, munition factories and banks in England, France and Italy, as well as in nine other European countries. When at the end of the Great War the English Vickers and the Armstrong group amalgamated, they had, so to speak, monopolised the entire armament industry of the British Empire, and had moreover a controlling interest in all shipbuilding wharves, railways, bridge and road constructions, and all other sorts of engineering enterprises, and—after still another amalgamation—also the English steel-corporation.

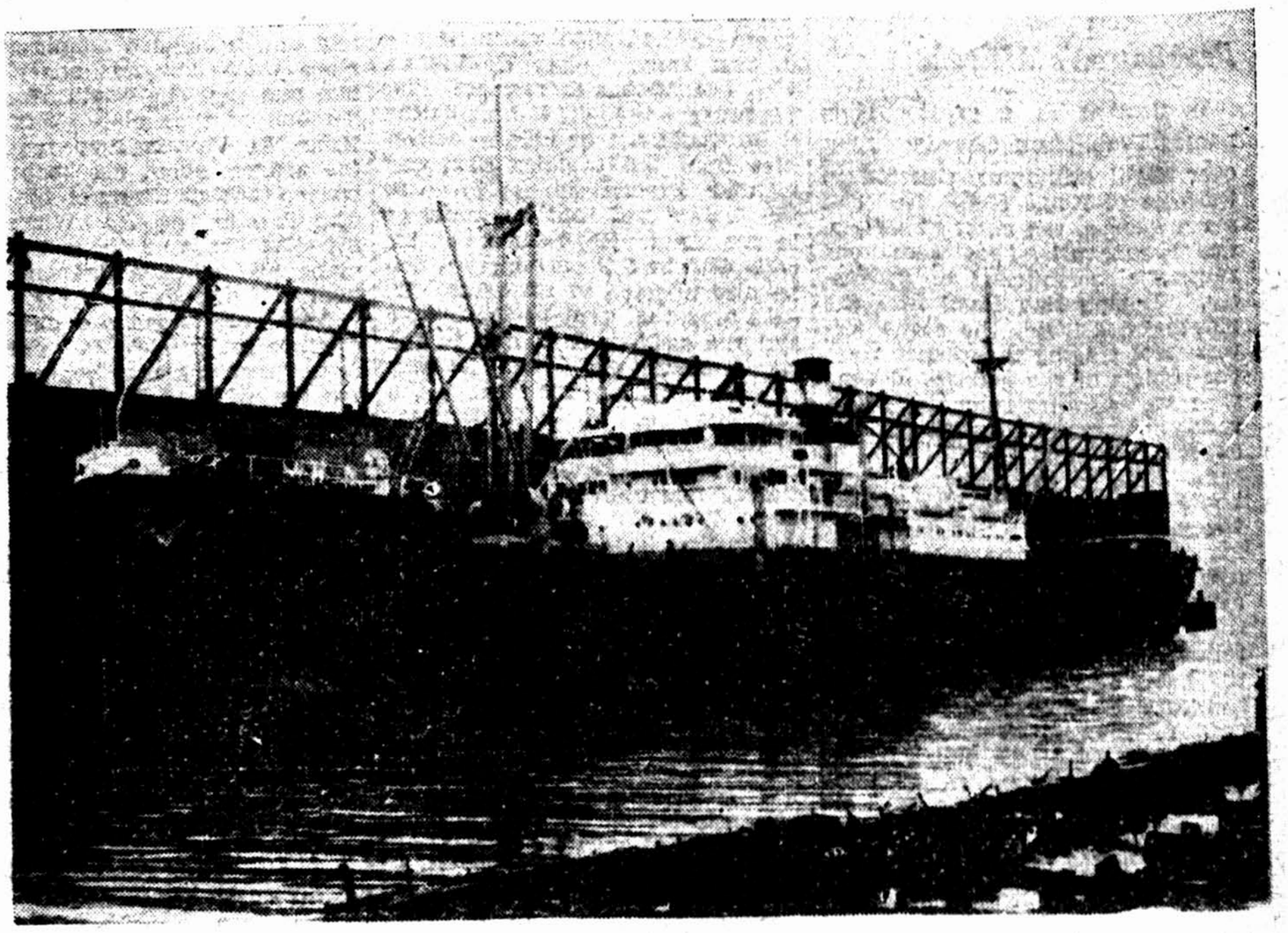
Mammoth Organisations

As already mentioned, Schneider Creusot hat subsidiaries in England, Italy and nine other European countries. Branches of the Vickers concern may be found all over the world: in the Terni Works of Italy, the steel works of Japan, in Ireland, Spain, Holland, Poland, and so on. The head manager, the above-mentioned Sir Herbert Lawrence, is also the director of the Bank of Rumania.

The Mitsui concern is the big-



German Army Manoeuvres: With horse and cart through the river.



This ship's Cargo may be the test of Nippon's Blockade: Baltimore, the American freighter 'Wichita', is shown tied up at the Waterfront here, prior to its sailing to China with a load of Bellanca 'planes and a quantity of barbed wire. Since Japan has declared a blockade of the China coastline, even though she has not declared war against China formally, this vessel may test this "illegal" blockade.

Armaments Boom

Profit Under Cloak Of Patriotism

German Army Manoeuvres : Armoured Cars ready for attack.

gest munition factory of the Far East. It possesses steel works, oil companies, aircraft plants, steamship companies, mines, banks, newspaper concerns and large electric power plants. It is also the world's foremost producer of spun and woven silk. The Mitsui group controls more than 60 per cent of Japan's commerce.

I. G. Farbenindustrie means to Germany what the Mitsui concern means to Japan. It presents the most striking example of the enormous resources and industrial enterprises that are at the disposal of these big concerns.

In 1916 seven large chemical works formed a cartel. They secured a loan of 300-350 million gold marks and erected the Luna Works.

They manufactured 400,000 tons of nitrogen, which is essential to the production of high explosives, artificial silks, and chemical manures.

They repaid the loan in paper money, its value being at the time of the inflation 25,2 millions. Thus, the concern gained 275-325 million gold marks on the transaction. The produced nitrogen yields about 300 per cent in profit The liquid coal they are now making costs them not more than 80 Reichsmarks to produce, and sells for 800. What they make out of medicine is still more fantastic. One kilo of Salvarsan, for instance, costs them 200 RM. and sells for 8,000.

From Perfume To Poison Gas

In every country where the war industry is a main factor, it has tied up a whole lot of other industries, first of all the four most essential to warfare: iron and steel mills, chemical and electrical works, and the oil refineries. But industries connected with the four already mentioned are also controlled by them: mines, engineering enterprises, railroads, banks and newspaper concerns. And finally, all the factories that, although engaged in such peaceful enterprises as producing perfumery and artificial silks, may easily be converted into makers of poison gases and high explosives.

The giant trusts with their enormous capitals and their armies of workers are of course a power in the state. They are in fact those higher considerations which no government can escape. In 1928 a League of Nations commission proposed that the governments should forward to the Secretary-General a list of the concessions granted to armament industries, including a description of the materials involved and also the names and addresses of the concessionaires. The English Government replied: "We have no such information, and it is highly improbable that those who have it will disclose it. We have no power to force them to give us this information, and very few governments would dare to introduce a law that obliged them to do so."

Industry Of War

In the industry of war one meets the same efforts towards concentration as everywhere else in the capitalist community. A trust is no longer a co-operation of a series of enterprises producing the same goods, and thus able to control the price within the boundaries of a certain country. A modern trust is a section of the entire economic structure, embracing all sorts of businesses and commercial enterprises and reaching far beyond the boundaries of any special country.

The mutual relation of the trusts is a combination of competition and collaboration, both subordinate to the sole aim of the concerns in question, namely the profits

We have a fine example of this co-operation in the agreement between I. G. Farbenindustrie and the French Ministry of War and the French Company for Nitrogen Research. The Germans handed over all their patents to France and promised not to set up competing factories in France for the next 15 years. They even went so far as to send German civil engineers and chemists to France to teach her how to utilise the patents to the best advantage and to obtain the most effective poison gases.

These events coincided with the German non-violent resistance to the French military occupation of the Ruhr district.

To get an idea of how a competitive battle whose outcome cannot be decided by monetary means may lead to war, one has but to consider the question of oil.

From 1904 to the present day oil has been the all-important or, as in the case of the Chaco War, the sole reason of at least twenty wars or revolts.

The giant oil trusts, are by no mean is particular or over-conscientious in their methods.

The Matteotti murder case is known to everybody. It was generally surmised that he was gotten rid of solely on account of his anti-Fascist ideas. This however is only half the truth. The rivalry of the Oil Trusts is behind this tragedy.

"The dagger of Dumini was hardened in the fire of American oil", writes the Swiss Socialist. Reinhard, in his pamphlet "Oil."

Hitler And Thyssen

The first real support rendered Hitler came from the most powerful man in the armament industry, Thyssen. No wonder. It was all-important to him to see in power the man who in his book "Mein Kampf" pondered the question "How best to instil into the minds of 60 million people a common feeling of shame and hate till it bursts into an ever-spreading conflagration out of whose heat will rise one single, steeled intent and one single cry: "Give us back our arms!"

The author of "Hitler over Europe", Ernest Henri, describes in this book how Thyssen arranged everything. He persuaded industry to pay a certain amount to the electoral campaign of the National-Socialist Party by levying a special tax on all coal and steel works,—and, so as not to damage these industries, the price of coal was raised. Thus, the entire German population paid for Hitler's election campaign without knowing it.

The very first man outside of Germany that offered Hitler his assistance was no other than Sir Henry Deterding. The Soviets had confiscated his oil properties in Russia and both he and Rockefeller had suffered enormous losses by Soviet Russia's oil competition in Europe Communism was fast spreading in Germany, forcing her Socialist Government to favour Russia. Deterding saw in Hitler a splendid ally who had immediately put an end to the intercourse between the Red Army of Soviet Russia and the German Reichswehr A re-armed Germany, with new gigantic road constructions and with a flourishing automobile industry would enable Deterding to reconquer a fair part of the European market for the Shell Oil.

Big finance of the U.S.A. was also beginning to look askance at the German situation. Five bankers representing oil interests and others were summoned to a conference in Wall Street The opinion was that only a political re-

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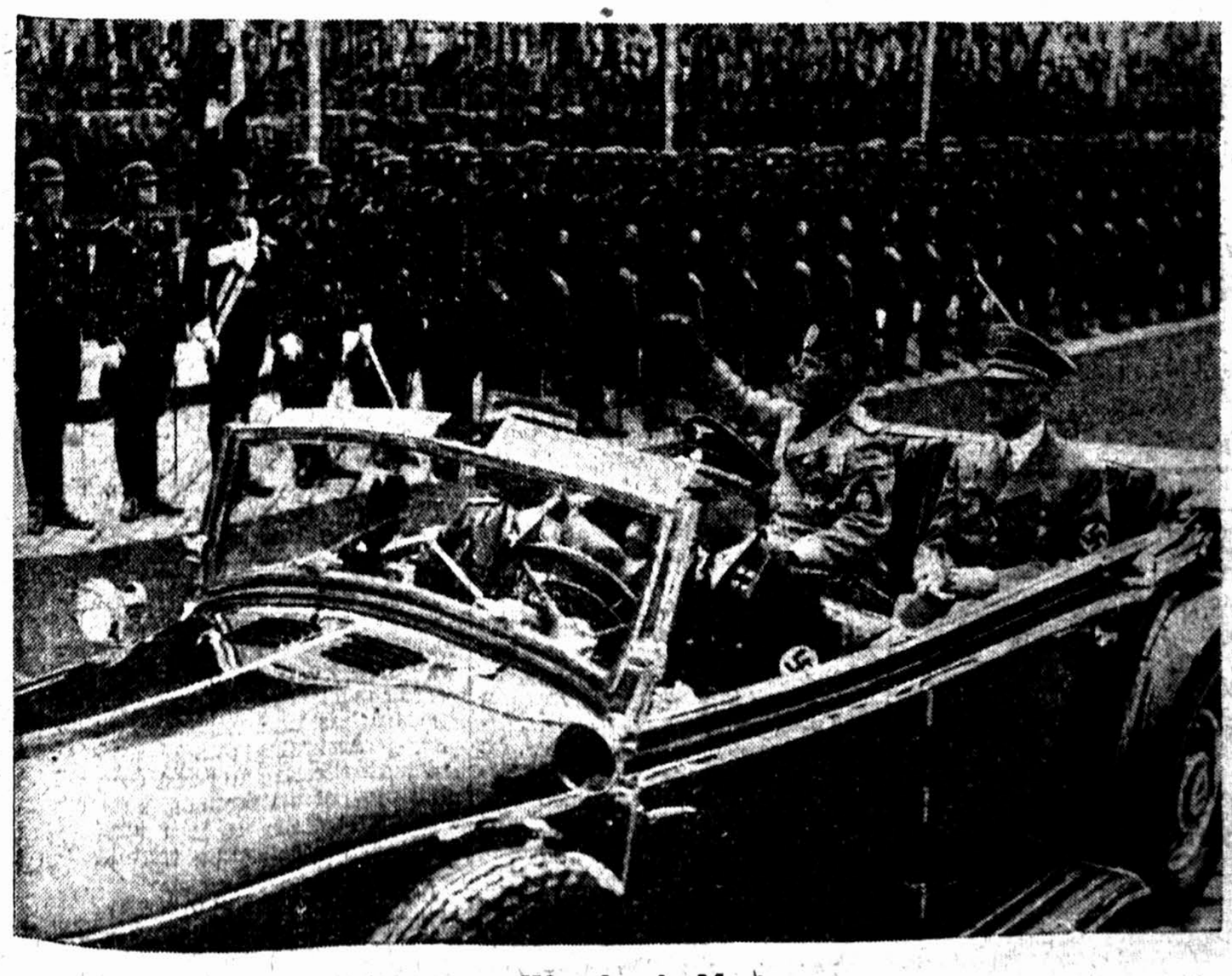

War Lords Meet

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SWAMI RAMA TIRTHA

A STUDY OF HIS SPIRITUAL TEACHINGS

((BY H. SHRINIVASAN.)

Swami Rama was born in 1873 in a poor Goswami Brahmin family of Muraiwala, in Gujranwalla District, Punjab, which traced its descent from Tulasidas, the famous author of the Hindi "Ramayana". He lost his mother within a few days after his birth. His father, Goswami Hirananda, who was the family 'guru' of the Hindus of the North-West Frontier Province eked out a precarious livelihood by his spiritual ministrations. As a boy, Swami Rama was a very industrious student who had to struggle hard with penury, as the slender means of his father could not support him. It was said of him that sometimes he would forego a meal to provide the oil of his midnight lamp in his college days. Though he starved sometimes for days together, he exhibited no signs of suffering or sorrow, but always attended College regularly with a calm and cheerful face. His college career did not in the least afford any glimpse of his future greatness but he cherished high ideals and assiduously applied himself to the acquisition of knowledge. Indeed, so vast and varied were his studies that it looked as if there was no branch of human thought with which he was not acquainted. He was at home with the whole literature of Eastern and Western philosophy and the works of Sufi mystics of Persia, besides being acquainted with all that was best in Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi poets. He was said to have mastered the "Upanishads" even in his college days. He was always ahead of his fellow-students and took his M.A. degree in Mathematics at the early age of twenty—he was reduced to a mere skeleton due to the effects of poverty and hard study.

SOUND BODY

With indomitable will he resolved to acquire bodily strength by means of regular exercise and nourishing diet. Ever afterwards his exercise became so regular and methodical that he would not miss it even for a day. His once frail body became so strong and agile that in competition with some soldiers he won a forty-mile running race in America, coming two hours ahead of all. He was a great walker and mountain-climber. With abundance of spiritual and physical energy everyone could see in him an apt illustration of the old adage "a sound mind in a sound body."

After taking his M.A. Degree he served as a Professor and Lecturer for four years of different subjects and became a 'Sanyasin' at the age of twenty-six. He preferred solititude to society and his constant companionship with nature helped him to the realisation of the one-ness of the Nature-Soul and the Man-Soul. Even while in America he used to seek soul-rest by resorting to the hills and mountains, unable to stand the bustle of the city.

"TEMPEST OF JOY"

He was of a highly emotional temperament and his deep sincerity, irresistible sweetness and his moving sympathy often used to express themselves in tears, while his Divine meditations led him into a state of semi-madness or God-intoxication. With all this there was in him the spontaneous serenity and joy of a natural man, which sometimes burst out into peals of ringing laughter at the sight of others—a laughter which touched the inmost core of their hearts, making them feel that the Swami knew everything of them. His cheerfulness was the natural expression of the relaxation of the presence of the Divine soul in everything and in himself. Even in the midst of his merriment he would turn inwards, become silent and utter the sacred syllable "om". He used to say of himself: "I am a storm of peace, I'm a tempest of joy." A good deal can be quoted from his speeches and writings, but the following is of particular interest in modern times:—

> "Whether working through many souls or alone, I seriously promise to infuse true life and dispel darkness and weakness from India within ten years; and within the first half of the twentieth century India will be restored to more than its original glory.—Let these words be recorded."

EXPERIMENTAL RELIGION

His towering intellect was characterised by bold and independent thinking. He did not teach anything on which he did not bestow his serious thought and did not see its working in his own life. He believed in what he used to call "experimental religion." According to him the inner religion of a man must be entirely personal to himself through self-realisation, in which there is not a place for external authority. He believed in testing each truth in one's own life, and said that there was no royal road to realisation, nor was it possible to make one. With him the method was one of no consequence. "Everyone must go to God through failures and successes of his own life. Life itself is the greatest revelation."

To him everything was Divine He was very courteous and polite even to the meanest. He worshioped man as God-Incarnate. To him the meanest sinner is the highest saint in the making and his manners and behaviour were to him acts of worship. His idolatry consisted in loving man, in whom he saw the embodied Brahman, whose worship he considered to be the essential counterpart of the worship of the unmanifested.

STAY IN AMERICA

After spending two years in the Himalayas he was filled with the spirit of sharing the joy he had found himself and came down to the plains to broadcast it. In 1903 he sailed for Japan where he spent only a fortnight, giving his message and attracting vast audiences He left Japan for San Francisco in November 1903 and stayed two years in America, leaving a lasting impression on the Americans by his teachings and the extremely simple life he led amidst them. In reply to a questionnaire there he said: "I am in tune with the Inner Man. I find there is some one to feed me when I am hungry and some one to give me water when I am thirsty I need nothing more. I never had any difficulty."

Swami Rama was gifted with wonderful powers of eloquence, by means of which he conveyed his message to the people. When it was proposed to confer an honorary degree of Doctor on him for his lectures in one of the Californian Universities he declined it.

Swami Rama returned to India in 1905, visiting Egypt on his way and delivering lectures there. When one of the Benares Pandits remarked that he could not be an 'Acharya' without being a master of Sanskrit literature, he took

Swami Rama Tirtha whose 68th birthday anniversary was celebrated throughout India last week.

seriously to the study of Sanskrit and very soon became a mastermind in interpreting the 'Vedic' texts. This led him to feel that there is a good deal of "text torturing" now-a-days and said that if the 'Vedas' are to live, they will require an up-to-date interpretation, just as the Bible has undergone various interpretations from age to age. He valued the 'Vedas' as treatsure-houses of spiritual truth.

Swami Rama's brief but bright saintly career of great promise was cut short while bathing in the Ganges near Tehri Garhwal,—he was accidentally drowned in the year 1906, at an early age of thirty-three.

An uptodate building with a publishing house, lecture hall and other facilities has been established at Lucknow to disseminate his teachings known as "The Rama Tirtha Publication League". The League is doing good work.

HIS TEACHINGS

Short as his life was, Swami Rama left a great spiritual legacy and tried to wake up India from her spiritual slumber so that she may once again live up to the 'Dharma', which, to this day, is the admiration of the whole world. He asked te orthodox pandits to interpret and practise the 'Shastras' aright, to relax the stringent caste rules and to subordinate the sharp caste distinctions to the national fellow-feeling. He urged that we should arouse in the people of India a great spirit of fellow-feeling, appreciation, not criticism, the noble sentimcnt of fraternity, the instinct of synthesis, the coordination of the functions of aristocracy and of labour. Swami Rama urged that we should rise above names and forms, but not be misled by them. According to him everything was to be taken according to its merit. He warned people not to accept a religion "because it is old or because it is the latest or because it is believed by a vast majority of mankind, or because it is religion of the chosen few, or because it comes from a great ascetic, or because it was patronised by kings and princes. In his own words: "Examine it yourself, sift it. Sell not your liberty to Buddha, Jesus, Mahommed or Krishna. Truth is nobody's property—it is everybody's."

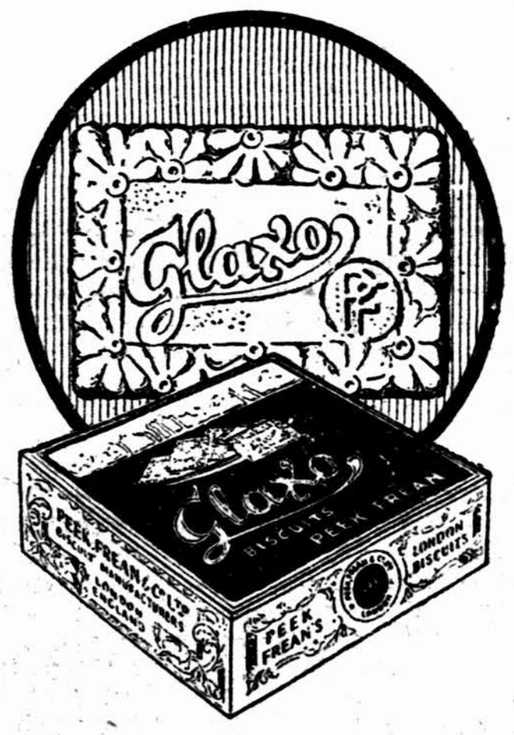
Swami Rama taught a simple, natural and practical religion—a religion which is found in the streets, a religion which concerns one's business and bosom, a religion which one has not to practise by going to a particular church only, a religion which one has to practise and live in one's daily life. It does not matter by what name it is called.

TWO PRINCIPLES

Swami Rama defined the essentials of success as "Fearlessness, Work for Its Own Sake, Sacrifice and Self-Trust. He constantly repeated in his lectures and writings "Be fearless and none can harm you." According to him work is the most effective and best cure for all sorts of distractions, passions and temptations. It is a kind of unconscious realisation that keeps us pure, untainted.

Let not India lose sight of Swami Rama's teachings in the solution of the various problems that are challenging her to-day!

The biscuit for building healthy children



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Communicating With The Beyond!

Do You Believe In Ghosts?

DOG WHICH RECOGNIZED SPIRIT OF HIS MASTER

By Aline Masters

Slowly but steadily belief in psychic phenomena is gaining ground. It is a profoundly significant sign of the times that today numerous organizations have sprung up that have made it their mission to convince the incredulous of the existence of the Spirit World.

Spritualism is so fascinating a subject that one concrete proof is enough to dispel scepticism. And there have been many lately.

I have just received a long clipping from a South African correspondent which indicates the widespread interest shown in spiritualism by the people of the Union.

Ghosts

"The Cape Times"; it seems, recently featured a lengthy article under the caption "Do you believe in Ghosts?" The main thesis was based on some experiences which the writer had heard narrated.

A Roman Catholic Priest had quite an exciting time. He was one day requested by a young man to bring the Sacrament to a dying woman. The padre was led on to a house but no sooner had the couple reached it than the young man vanished, as it were, into thin air.

The priest went inside and found an old woman lying on a heap of rags almost on the verge of death. She told him how, for days on end, she had prayed to God to send a priest to her. She lived all alone and had no one to help her. The priest was mystified at this statement the truth of which, however, was evident. But he said nothing more on the subject just then

When he had finished with his duties to the departing soul, the woman gave him her Prayer Book and entreated him to say the Commendatory Prayer. While he turned over the pages, a snapshot accidentally fell out of the book. He looked at it closely and said to her in amazed tones, "That is the face of the man who came to my house." The pathetic reply was that he was the dying woman's only son who had been dead for six years.

* * *

Did The Dog Know?

Animals seem to have quite a lot to do with psychic happenings. Only recently, in Switzerland, a collie dog took a prominent part at a seance in which a widow was trying to contact her husband through a medium. The medium got into touch with this spirit but, as a precaution asked for evidence as to its identity. Immediately the dog jumped up to the side of the medium and began to bark gleefully and with every sign of affectionate recognition to the corner of the room where the others could see nothing but space, empty and void.

This touching sign of evidence coming as it did from a dog, could not be doubted. Animals have no petty bias and, living as some of them do in intimate daily contact with human beings, they naturally have a large share in the earthly affections of men. Their evidence of the return of the spirit is as such fully trustworthy.

The Greater World Christian Spiritualist League, with its headquarters in London, is by far the most successful organization of its kind in the world. In order to make the important truth of the facts of Life After Death more widely known than at present the League has a most efficient programme of work.

Under its auspices instructive journals are published in some of the chief European Languages; it has co-workers all over the world who are earnestly, ceaselessly working in behalf of the Great Cause. The League aims "at the awakening of the soul to the great realities of the life of the spirit and the great transcending truth of the Love of God; God is a personal loving father to every soul whether in this or other worlds." It is no exaggeration to say that the League has been chiefly responsible for reviving interest in the seemingly unbelievable supernatural phenomena which are not uncommon in the modern world.

"Wave' beauty competitors at the exposition of the tonsorial art in Paris Exhibition.

Dreams And What They Mean

ARE THEY MORE REAL THAN LIFE ITSELF?

By P. S. Nair

A narration of a few stray cases of dreams and their effect in saving the lives of some, appearing in papers here and there has induced me to contribute my share of the unique experience, to those readers who may be interested in such.

I have been discussing amongst my friends and acquaintances on this subject with a view to study the significance of dreams and compare my experiences with theirs; but to my great surprise I find I am one of those very rare persons who enjoy such a privilege. Palmists like Cheiro give in their books, that it is a psychic hand marked with the line of intuition that enjoys such intuitive powers of knowing coming events through dreams. And curiously, I noted the line in both my palms.

More Real Than Life!

Mostly dreams come to me without a thought being bestowed upon a subject by me, and the interpretation I put on it concurs in all details with the actual occurrence. For me, dream constitutes the marrow of my existence and I believe my life in dreams is more real than my actual existence. Nothing happens to me out of the normal without a dream going before it, the more serious the event to occur being marked by a longer period between the day of the dream and that of the real occurrence. To verify and know the truth about the rumours I get from reliable people concerning me or those I am interested in. I have only to think about it and go to sleep. And there it is, a dream, a picture so beautiful and clear indicating the truth about it. In the event of no dream connected with the said event, the same does not take place Even if conspiracies are afloat against me by my antagonists, I get clear pictures, before their plans are hatched. And in all such dreams themselves I have been able to solve the problems So dreams have saved me

(Continued on page 12)

WHITE LEPROSY
AND
LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

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It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 180, P. O. Katri Sarai, (Gaya)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

NEW CHINA

China has been very much in the boiling pot for the last decade: there have been parties and armies and generals trying to come to the surface. This much is evident now; that the China of today is totally different from the China of Manchukuo days. The Kuomintang and the Communists present a united front and Japan will find aggression in China an extremely hard and uncongenial task.

One fact stands out clear from the various articles in the 'peoples' "Tribune". China to-day is making a sincere and united effort to achieve political and economic freedom. The awakening consciousness of the people seeking a grip on themselves is the dominant note. General Chiang Kai-Shek and Mr. Wang Ching-Wei possess the confidence of the country. The six-year plan is well under way. In 1912 there were two Governments and two private universities, now the numbers are 36 and 44 respectively with about 30 other technical institutes and colleges providing higher education. The Draft for 1937-38 is balanced at dol.1,000,649,478 with big figures for education, loan, service reconstruction and financial administration. New railways and airlines are undertaken, the calendar is reformed, a Central Reserve Bank is proposed.

N. K.

Pyorrhea attacks 4 out of 5 people over 40. It mars their appearance, makes their gums soft and ugly. A half-way toothpaste—one that just cleans teeth—can't protect you against this or other gum infection. To keep the beauty of your smile use FORHAN'S toothpaste. Because it contains a special ingredient which safeguards gums against infection, FORHAN'S keeps teeth sparkling white, gums sound and healthy. Guard your smile with Forhan's. Buy a tube today!

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LAW OF INSOLVENCY

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF INSOLVENCY IN BRITISH INDIA by N. B. Abuvala B.A., LL.B. Solicitor, High Court Deputy Official Assignee, Bombay (N. M. Tripathi & Co., Law Publishers, Bombay). 5th Edition (pp. 280, Supplement pp. xiv). Price 3-4. The author has practical experience of insolvency administration in the High Court and has gained acquaintance with bankruptcy practice in England. The fifth edition has been revised, rewritten in part and brought up to date. The book is written so as to serve the purposes of students. The notes are lucid and to the point. The appendices contain the Provincial Act, the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, certain Forms of Rules made by the Bombay High Court under the Provincial Insolvency Act and Definitions and Explanations of certain terms used in Insolvency Law. A supplement containing questions on the subject put during recent LL.B., and Advocates' Examinations is thoughtfully provided by the author. The book provides the student with a safe and companionable guide through the labyrinth of examinations.

N. H. P.

LAW OF INCOME TAX

LAW OF INCOME TAX IN INDIA & BURMA, by R. N. Srivatsava, B.Sc., with a Foreword by Sir H. S. Gour, M.A., LL.D., Kt., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, (Published by Nawal Kishore Book Depot, Lucknow), 1937. Pp. 918. Price Rs. 10.

The book is a praiseworthy attempt by the autnor who is himself an Income Tax Officer, to explain the provisions of the Income Tax Act and the administration of the law on the subject. The Act, the rules and instructions issued by the Income Tax authorities are given in extenso, with comments in the light of judicial decisions and extracts from judgments where necessary. The author has tried to give a critical and analytical exposition of the subject, so as to make the book useful alike to officers in charge of the administration of the Act and to lawyers and laymen. The author is of the opinion that the case law involved in the consideration of the English Income Tax Statutes ought to be discarded whilst construing the Indian Act. He has however, cited numerous English cases in order to elucidate various expressions used in the Act. The book is well written and is a veritable mine of information regarding topics relating to income tax assessment. It is sure to prove useful in practice not only to Income Tax officers, but to lawyers and accountants alike and we have no hesitation in recommending it to them. The text of the Income Tax Amendment Act of 1937 is given as an Appendix in the book

N. H. P.

STORIES IN HINDI

MUNMUN, written by Shri Satya Jivan Varma, 'Bhartiya,' M.A. Published by Saras Sahitya Sadan, Allahabad. Pages 168 Price Re. 1.

The book under review is a collection of stories written by Bhartiyaji. They are most original of their kind. There are eleven stories dealing with various aspects of life. 'Munmun,' the first story, after which the book is named, is one of the master-pieces, in Hindi literature. The author's name would have become immortal in Hindi world, even if he had written only this story. It can rank among the best stories of the world. It is a psychological story and full of satire. In this story the writer has very vividly depicted man's cruelty towards animals The plot is a simple one.

The beginning of all the stories is simple. The writer at once comes to the facts. The end is always very touching and emotional Simple plots that occur in every day life are handled with a great mastery.

Purity and force of character constitute the keynote of his stories. The language is simple and flowing. There are some mistakes in proof reading which, one hopes, will be removed in the second edition. On the whole it is one of the best books of its type.

Bhartiyaji is one of the best story-writers of the day and Hindi world expects greater works from his pen.

R. S. SINGH.

GAUDIYA MISSION

Discovery Of A Golden Image Of Vishnu In Kensington

(From A Correspondent)

A great stir has been caused by the find of a golden image of Vishnu in London. Mahamahopadeshak Pandit A. B. Goswami the London representative of the Gaudiya Mission recently saw in a dream the image which he found the next day near a bush in Kensington. He intends to instal the deity in the temple of the Gaudiya Math in London which will be constructed with the help of His Highness the Maharaja of Tripara.

Accompanied by Mr. W. H. Burchett, an Australian journalist and a new disciple of the Gaudiya Math, Pandit Goswami arrived at Colombo last month, bringing with him the image so that the Indian public might get the chance of a "darshan" of it. Pandit Goswami was accorded a hearty reception in Madras—where the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari presided—Kavur, Puri and Cuttack. When he arrived at Howrah on October 6 he was welcomed by a committee representing the elite of Calcutta and members of the Gaudiya Mission.

On arrival at Calcutta the image of Sri Vishnu was received by the President Acharya of the Mission and taken in procession in a beautifully decorated car to the Gaudiya Math in Baghbazar, accompanied by Pandit Goswami and others.

PUBLIC RECEPTION AT CALCUTTA

In the evening a public reception was held under the presidency of Mr. Hirendranath Dutt. Vedanta Ratna to present an address on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta to Mahamahopadeshak Pandit A. B. Goswami in appreciation of his labours in disseminating abroad the gospel of universal love as taught by Sri Krishna Chaitanya Pandit Goswami in reply expressed his heartful thanks to the organisers of the reception for the honour done to him.

Pandit Goswami has distinguished himself as a representative of Hindu culture and philosophy by the lectures he has delivered in London and Oxford. After his tour in India he will return to London to continue his work. The Gaudiya Mission is doing yeoman's service since its foundation for the propagation of the religion of universal love, harmony and peace its present head being Paramhansa Sri Srimad Ananta Vasudev Paravidyabhusan Goswami Maharaj.

SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

THE LAW OF SPECIFIC RELIEF AND TRUSTS by N. H. Jhabvala, B.A., LL.B., Avdocate C. S. (N M Tripathi & Co., Law Publishers, Bombay), 5th Edition pp. 77.24, xxiii. Price Rs. 1/8. Under a compendious and somewhat ambitious title the author of this book tells the student briefly the meaning of each of the sections of the Specific Relief Act, the Indian Trust Act, the nature, operation and limitations of specific relief, and the rights and duties of private trustees and beneficiaries; introduces him to some of the leading cases; and finally, in order to enable the student to test his knowledge of the subject, provides him with questions culled from University law examinations, accompanied with the author's answers. The book besides being a good help in examination, will serve as an introduction to a deeper study of this branch of equity, even after the examination hurdle has been negotiated.

N H. P

JIVTA TEHEVARS (Living Holidays) by D. B. Kalelkar, Ahmedabad, price As. 2/6.

Kaka Kalelkar has got in him the knack of making the most ordinary thing interesting. He has taken here the ordinary Hindu holidays as well as those of other communities on which schools are closed and advised students as to how they should absorb them so as to benefit themselves mentally and physically. He has created some new ones also, such as the birthdays of prominent Indians like Dadabhai Naoroji and Motilal Nehru. On the whole it is a book containing very wholesome suggestions.

K.

Navo Achar—Navo Vichar—NEW PRACTICE—NEW CONSIDERATIONS by Haribhai Trivedi, Bhavnagar, price As. 12.

Old ideas as to the education of children are giving way to new. Mr. Haribhai Trivedi is an educationist of the new school who is slowly introducing, after considerable thoughts, experience and trial, new wholesome and preventing—waste of energy—methods into institutions with which he is connected and advising others to do so. Publication of such a book as is under notice is one of the ways in which he advises parents and teachers as to how to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage. For instance, Direct Method of teaching English is examined from all points of veiw and its shortcoming pointed out. The great merit of this book is that although it handles a technical subject the author does it in such a way as to make it interesting and easy for the layman to follow.

K.

NAVA YUG NI STRI: By Shardaprasad Varma, published by Yugrantar Karylaya, Surat, price As. 12

The writer has tried in three short plays called (1) Nava Yug ni Stree (2) Chandanhar and (3) Miranbai to show the revolution that is taking place in our society as to the status of women. The plays have only female characters Chandanhar shows that the weakness of the sex for jewellery still persists in her nature, while Miranbai is portrayed to illustrate the principle that when a woman makes up her mind to preserve a certain path, no convention, no tradition, no relationship would stop her. Miranbai broke all conventions of her time to fulfil her desire to worship the Lord of her heart. She was a rebel against the society of her times. All the three plays are well written.

K.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Mr. Lionel Fielden—Visits Bombay—Unrealised Expectations—Mr. Fielden Acclimatized—The Radio As National Cultural Instrument—A New Medium—And, A New Public—Await "Truths And Beauties Of A Common Heritage"—Denied By Uncongenial Atmosphere—B. B. C. History—Repeated Pointedly In India—Mr. Fould Plays The Pontiff—A Scheme "On The Prowl"—Demand Insistent For Definite Art And Cultural Policy.—Calcutta Federation Of Music.

Just over two years ago Mr. Lionel Fielden arrived in India and raised expectations. His fight for cultural standards was reputed to be "uncompromising." He was said to be impatient of the mere conventional and academic. He was credited with introducing with remarkable persistency "the creative and unusual element" in the B. B. C. programmes. He was conscious, so we were told, of 'standards designed for a new medium.' Despite the aristocratic cost of his culture, he had realised the fact that "broadcasting was for the masses." His problem was "to make available to a new public the truths and beauties of a new heritage."

Conflicts Of Society

He was animated by the "spirit of the creative artist—sensitive enjoyment of life tempered by keen interest in the conflicts and perplexities of modern society." Above all, he had, we were told, "urgent sympathy with the starved and frustrated, a fine scorn for blindness and intolerance and a mind singularly from prejudices and allegiances." All this was, as it was pointed out at the time just over two years ago in these columns, more than temptation for those who had learnt to be and grown very definitely sceptical about the vital possibilities of broadcasting as it had been conducted in India.

Mr. Fielden's Indian Position.

Mr. Lionel Fielden's recent visit has aroused interest. The question would be, naturally, whether after a period of two years in India he was in a position to indicate in achievement something at least, of the nature of the progressive ideas which first ushered his career in this country. Mr. Fielden informed us of the difficulties which he described as the "darker aspects of Indian broadcasting." He gave some idea also of the "compensations." The difficulties were the high costs of the receiving sets, the financial limitations of the Government, the limited supply of broadcasting material presumably due to inadequate fees to "eminent speakers and musicians.

Some Compensations!

What were the "compensations?" They were, so far as this particular station was concerned, "less cramped quarters", up to date studios", and new equipment which would improve immensely the "quality of transmission". Mr. Fielden questioned about rural broadcasts referred to a man "specially deputed by the Bombay Government" to help the local radio station in their rural programmes. It would be interesting to know the name and credentials of this special Government nominee. But one wishes Mr. Filden was in a position to give a clearer idea of the policy of, shall one say, decentralising for more effective programmes the subject of rural broadcast.

THEIR NEY PLAYMATE

A Wood-Cut By Syt. Ramendra Chakravati.

Sadly Disappointing

Mr. Fielden was still less clearly informative about the varied art and cultural programmes of the local stations and the general policy he was helping the Government of India to follow for the purpose. It was not necessary to go, as he observed in his interview, into "details of the local programmes". If the Government of India have a definitely formulated general policy about art, educational and cultural programmes, it was easy as it was essential to inform the public. It was, moreover, equally easy without going into "details" to say whether the local programmes were aligned to the policy if any, by the Government of India. It would be obvious thus that Mr. Fielden restricted himself to the two topics to which he gave attention.

Another Angle Of Vision And Quality.

His all too brief visit and his apparently cramped hours in the city left him perhaps little scope for seeking information which might have helped him to cultivate another angle of vision and quite another set of reasons for the "difficulties" of the programmes he enumerated so emphatically. However that may be, there is now on record both facts and the reasons which trace the inadequacy of programmes to sources other than the limited funds at the disposal of the broadcasting stations. And, there are those who are as eager about the quality of the programmes as about the quality of their transmission.

Time To Demand Definite Policy

It is time therefore, that we should now insist on the guarantee, approximately, of that quality. This is all the more urgently essential at the present juncture when the Government of India are likely to be jockied to all imaginable positions of unrealities about the nation's art, educational and cultural needs and aspirations. We have already heard of a scheme for "professional orchestras" and 'musical directors" one of whom has actually been, we are told, "on the prowl looking for talent". This scheme is, somehow, thought to be inappropriate for Indian music and Indian musicians. As contrasted with the available talent for Western music they are fabled to be particularly sensitive to "heavy fees".

Does He Know This?

Does the Controller of Broadcasting know this? Has he heard of the scheme and the special pleading which implies the exclusion of any planned scheme for Indian musicians who are, for reasons and facts unknown, believed to be particularly responsive to "heavy fees?"

The necessity for definite information about these programmes and the general policy followed or to be followed for their day to day working out becomes all the more imperative when we know that the Director of European Music programmes for the Delhi Station Mr. John H. Foulds has been, with a freedom and biographic finality imperceptible in the information offered by Mr. Fielden, expressing his views on Indian music, "the impact of music from the West" and what he modestly said to his publishers.

He Plays The Pontiff

Mr. Fould, as an individual, is, of course, free to play the pontiff and say what he liked about what he thought about Indian music. As a responsible official of the Delhi Station one expected him to be more circumspect and at least less final.

Caution, Now Sad Prophecy

Two years after his arrival Mr. Fielden finds himself in a position that has brought disappointment to those in India who had looked forward, guided by his work at the B.B.C. to a broadcasting regime less "timid, conventional and bureaucratic."

Could anything be more significant than the fact that the man who was reputed to have been animated by the "spirit of the creative artist" and whose fight at the B.B.C. was described as "uncompromising" should after two years stay in India, have been so completely acclimatized to the bureaucratic atmosphere of stagnation as to express the pious wish that "Radio Stations should keep themselves fully in contact with all artistic and cultural institutions and individuals? The caution and warning of the critic of the "Nation and the New Statesman" who just over two years ago offered his tribute to the work of Mr. Lionel Fielden as the best introduction to his work in India now seems to be a sad prophecy.

Independence And Imagination

The "independence and imagination" that the critic demanded in building up broadcasting as "a creative institution" seem to have reached the vanishing point. The tone and the language as well as the ideas which Mr. Fielden adopted for his interviews were perhaps, indicative of the "tact" and the "patience" which the critic expected but there was little of the "toughness" which the critic saw in one who had established his reputation as an "uncompromising crusader for cultural standards.

The Bombay Station.

On a future occasion it would be necessary to examine the mind that functions behind and guides the activities of the Bombay Station. But Mr. Fielden should know that the Bombay Station suffers from, more than any other single factor, the inaccessible position which could be attained only by those detached by all live realities, problems and aspirations of national life, art, education and culture. This atmosphere is no doubt built up partly by those who see in their own superficially anglicised, petty, domesticated "club" life, their crudely "colonial" taste and inclination the seal and pattern of what they think the Indians ought to aspire to. It is nowhere more graphically illustrated than in the clever, far too crudely clever, and smart replies to the correspondents, in the "Indian Listener" and in the pseudo reviews in some "Sahib" newspapers which guide or are meant to guide the stations about what the "people" think or rather of what the selected coterie think the people should think.

Federation Of Music

The Calcutta Institute of the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing had arranged this week at the Fellowship School a soiree where a select and appreciative audience were given the opportunity of listening to the folk and classic music now current in Bengal.

The Institute are giving their more elaborate programme on the 7th November at the C. J. Hall.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

PASTOR ADVOCATES MARRIAGE BY CIVIL CONTRACT

For Stated Period With Option Of Renewal

Dr. A. D. Belden, superintendent of Whitefield's Tabernacle, the famous London Congregational Church, has startled other Free Church leaders by his advocacy of marriages by civil contract for stated periods, with the option of renewal.

When I drew the attention of Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, the famous preacher and lecturer of Westminster Congregational Church, to this proposal, he made his comment in a single word—"Disgusting!"

Dr. Belden, in a statement at Morecambe, where he was fulfilling a preaching engagement is reported to have said:

"I think that at the end of ten years married people should be free either to register dissolution of the union or to renew it for stated periods of, say, five years at a time.

"In most cases it would not be dissolved, because the arrival of children would have made the marriage worth while."

Other proposals were:

Making the vow "till death us do part" in the Marriage Service optional.

State endowment on behalf of children.

Termination of unsatisfactory unions by registered private agreement and not in the Divorce Court.

SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE TIE

Dr. Dinsdale T. Young, the venerable Methodist Church leader of Central Hall, Westminster, was strongly moved when I discussed the proposals with him.

"I dissociate myself entirely from Dr. Belden's ideas," he said, "and I think it deplorable that a Christian minister should advocate them. Personally, I have always believed that a minister of the Gospel should avoid subjects that are the concern of politics and legislation, and confine himself to preaching the Scriptures.

"It seems to me that the whole tendency of Dr. Belden's plan, if carried out, would be to make young people place less value than ever upon marriage, and to encourage them, when married, to take a light view of the sanctity of the marriage tie. There is too much of that already.

"I regard with great apprehension the propagation by responsible persons of any doctrine that tends to lessen the seriousness of marriage."

"You do not think," I said, "that the fact of either party to a marriage having the power to dissolve it at the end of a stated period might act as a check on any tendency to unfaithfulness or misbehaviour on the part of one or other of the couple?

"On the contrary, I believe the loosening of the tie would encourage more unfaithfulness than it would check. It would make not only the duration of marriage optional, but faithfulness during marriage optional."

Dr. Young, who recently celebrated his jubilee in the ministry, and in 50 years of pastoral work has come into close contact with all sorts of people in all parts of the country, is not an opponent of divorce in certain circumstances.

But he holds very strongly that people who clamour for still easier divorce are gravely wrong in their attitude towards the differences and grievances that inevitably crop up in married life.

"Obviously" he said, "if a couple enter upon matrimony with the knowledge that the tie can be broken at the wish, or even whim, of either, it weakens the incentive to mutual understanding."

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Chamberlain were guests at a luncheon given by Count Grandi, the Italian Ambassador and Countess Grandi, at the Italian Embassy in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King of Italy.
Photo shows Mr. Neville Chamberlain raising his hat in response to cheers of by-standers as he left with Mrs. Chamberlain after the luncheon.

DREAMS AND WHAT THEY MEAN

(Continued from page 9)

from several awkward situations both in my life as well as profession. If anything happens to my relatives in my native place, Malabar, I get to know it before their letter of intimation reaches me.

He Can Remember Them

The thrilling part of it is this that I remember every one of my dream that have come to me all these twenty years, while others there are who cannot recount a dream of the previous night. This extraordinary power, whatever it may be due to, I am ashamed to possess, as it cannot benefit a larger circle of society, than the one I move in, being very limited whereas a similar power harnessed to the great brains of the world, giving them information of warning about the results of the schemes they intend to launch upon, can surely guide and shape the destinies of a nation or a vast country for the better.

I consider, the study of dreams a science claiming an equal place with other sciences of the world. It is clear that it is a greater or superior science when we understand that other sciences depend for their laws or theories upon the material data and phenomena But dream, in my opinion, being the photo of the communion of the soul with the brain, depends upon data intangible and incomprehensible to the senses of ordinary men The soul being universal is able to command the inter-connections and impressions of various brains and the particular brain which by its sensitiveness enjoys the patronage of the soul gets information of events to take place in a pictorial form. That photograph which is impressed upon the brain is reasoned out, in view of the circumstances amidst which the owner of the brain lives; and the man is able to gather what he has to expect out of it and compare it with the actual results.

Broadcasts From Beyond?

The Universal Soul is just like a Central Wireless Broadcasting Station and though a message of S. O.S. or of any importance is being continuously broadcasted, only such places which have the receiving stations in order, get the message correctly.

I understand, therefore, that only the man whose brain is gifted with that keenness of perception can receive that message in all its details and reality and make good of it. I attribute, therefore, to this theory the failure of other people to grasp the full significance of dreams.

It is obviously a greater science and some may view it as a psychological science and others as a spiritual science. I am of opinion, that it is based upon both these sciences which are closely interrelated.

In view of the above facts stated in brief, I feel it a duty I owe to society or to those scientists in India and abroad, and those chosen few, whose interests lie that way, to give them my experiences and views and get into touch with them to evolve through research a correct study of the subject as to its cause, effect and purpose for man. I invite, therefore, any comment or criticism from anybody through your issue, on this, with an open heart.

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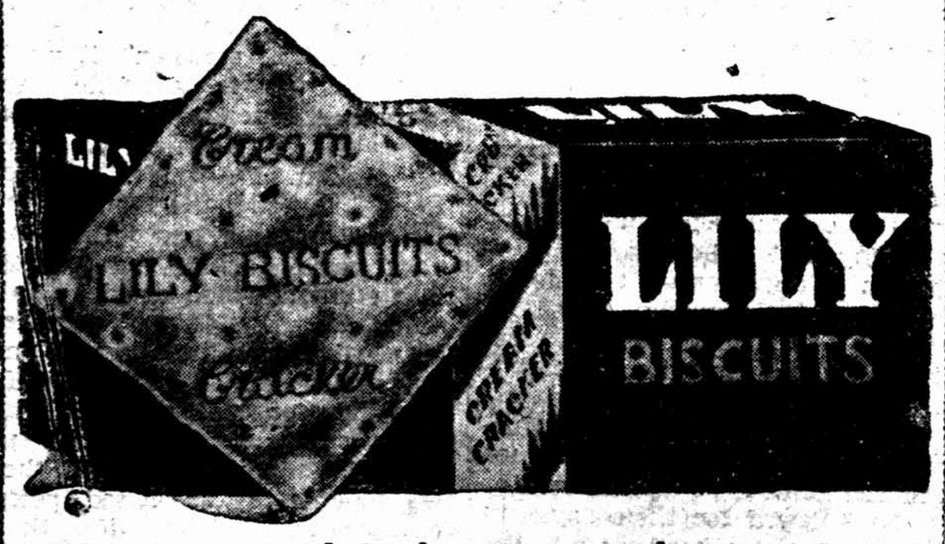

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

The Work Of A Selection Committee

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In a recent issue of the "Cricketer", its Editor, Sir P. F. Warner—popularly known all the world over as "Plum" Warner—wrote a special article on the work of a Selection Committee. It gives not only a very interesting reading but is exceedingly instructive. Perhaps, our Indian selectors would claim to know everything about cricket and the business of selecting a team. But past experience has shown us that contrary is the case. At any rate, their work has never been as systematic and thorough as it should be. Let us hear what "Plum" Warner has to say about his job.

EXTREMELY INTERESTING

"It may seem strange" he writes "that one who has spent so many years as an active cricketer playing almost every day throughout the summer in England and going on tour during the winter to our Dominions on several occasions, should find the sedentary work of a Selection Committee absorbing, but though the task of a selector is, without doubt difficult, it is, if you are a keen cricketer, extremely interesting. It means, however, giving up almost the entire summer if one is to do the work thoroughly, for it entails watching cricket, not only in London, at Lords and the Oval, where most county teams play at one time or another, but also on other grounds."

A DIFFERENT STORY

As far as I am aware our selectors take their task easy. They rarely take the trouble of watching players in action. Generally they go by the recommendations of their friends or records and averages produced by the players themselves. We have known of Quadrangular and All-India selectors voting for certain players without ever seeing them on the field. Players have been actually drafted from up-country and put on the list without the selectors knowing what particular type of work those players would be expected to do. As a matter of fact when the captain wanted to have certain informations about them, the selectors were unable to satisfy his curiosity.

CAPTAIN AS SELECTOR

This brings me to the question of having the Captain on the Selection Committee. "Besides the three selectors who are appointed by the Board of Control for Test Matches in England, the captain of the England side is always co-opted to help the selectors and he naturally wields much influence for he has to run the side in the field and his opinions, therefore, carry great weight" says Warner. In this country this has been the exception rather than the rule. There are frequent occasions when the captain does not know some of the men under his charge at all! In such a state the result is bound to be as disastrous as one can imagine. The first thing the selectors should do, therefore, is to seek the assistance of the captain in choosing the team.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

"To-day, when there is so much cricket and so many cricketers", continues Warner, "the task of selection is harder than it was thirty years ago when I first served on a Test Match Selection Committee. About that time F. S. Jackson (now Sir Stanley Jackson)—the present Chairman of the Cricket and Selection Committee of M. C. C. was the captain of England; and he was, of course, co-opted on the Committee together with A. C. Maclaren, the great Lancashire cricketer and Captain of England, on no fewer than 22 occasions. There were more outstanding cricketers in those days than there are now, and the selection of the England XI rarely took more than half an hour".

JESSOPIAN FEAT

The following ten names in 1902, for instance, were written down almost automatically: Jackson, MacLaren, Ranji sinhji, Fry, Lilley, the wicket-keeper, Tyldesley, Lockwood, Rhodes, Braund and Hirst. Then it became a question whether Hayward or G. L. Jessop should fill the last place. Jackson used to favour the claims of Hayward and MacLaren, those of Jessop, remarking "Jessop's hitting may win you a match at any time and one of these days he'll run out Vic or Trumper before he has scored". Actually both these prophecies came true, for in that most exciting of all Test Matches, at the Oval in 1902, Jessop from coverpoint ran out Trumper in his second innings when he had scored bat 2 and his wonderful innings of 104 gave England a sensational one-wicket victory. So fine an all-round cricketer as J. R. Mason, the Kent Captain, was 12th man. This gives some idea of the strength of the side.

PRESENT CONDITION.

"To-day without any disparagement to the modern players—and I am in no sense a laudator temporis acti—there are not quite the outstanding players, and an England XI takes literally hours to choose. In batting there are many candidates of almost equal ability and in regard to bowling it must be confessed that we have not at the moment, men of the calibre of those mentioned above. Anyone who saw the recent Test matches between England and New Zealand, at Lord's and the Oval would admit this. But such difficulties as do exist render our task all the more interesting and make us all the more zealous and determined to try to explore every avenue in order to produce the best from the material which is at hand."

CHOOSING A HOME SIDE.

"In selecting the side, the method is roughly something of this sort. You pick out the certainties, so far as they are certainties amongst the batsmen, paying attention of course, to the batting order. Hammond will be put down at No. 4 straight off, then the opening batsmen will be discussed, then would come No. 3, then the wicket-keeper—Ames—an obvious choice, especially when his batting is taken into consideration—and so on. Then you have to think of the bowlers, and here it is essential to have bowlers of varying types. A "tail" must be avoided. The ideal side in fine weather would contain two fast bowlers, a slow left-hander, a googly bowler and a medium-paced right-hander, who should also like Hammond be a fine batsman and fieldsman. Then special attention is paid to the fielding. Have we adequate slip fieldsmen? Are there a sufficient number of men who can run about in the deep field and throw well and accurately? And who's to be cover point?"

"BLOOD" THEM YOUNG.

"Happily at the moment the fielding does not cause much difficulty, but the question of the bowlers needs considerable discussion and examination. To a large extent the Selection Committee is apt to think, for the time being at any rate, in terms of next year's cricket, when the Australians will be here—and the shadow of Bradman is over us!—so that this season has been, to some extent, one of experiment and exploration. Disappointments occur. Young men who we hope to train on into future Test match cricketers do not always fulfil expectations and the question arises whether one may not be hurrying them on too early, and contrariwise, delaying unduly their entrance into the stern atmosphere of international cricket. It is sound policy to "blood" them young, if good enough, as has been done this year in the case of Hutton, Compton and Washbrook, while Barnett and Hardstaff are only in the middle twenties."

TEAM FOR ABROAD.

So far one has been discussing selection of England teams to play in England, but when it comes to the selecting of teams to play in Australia, for example, other factors come into consideration: Is so-and-so likely to be a good travelling companion? Will he take the greatest care of himself in order to be absolutely fit for every match? Will he put the interest of his side before everything else? Will he be disciplined and loyal to the Captain and Manager? Is he physically strong enough for the arduous work of a tour abroad in a hot climate? Is he the type of batsman who will make runs on Autralian wickets or is he the type of bowler who will be successful under different conditions from those which prevail in this country?"

SELECTOR'S QUALIFICATIONS.

"I think, myself, that a selector requires a rather particular type of mind. He should of course be absolutely unprejudiced, and impartial, but he must also possess a sound knowledge of the game and its history, and be able at a moment's notice to recall incidents of previous matches and of previous performances. In fact he must know his "staff," above all he must be cool, calm and judgmatic—and not rush to hasty and unconsidered conclusions. Napoleon used to say "Read and re-read the works of the great soldiers." There is a great deal to be learned from the past for the principles of cricket like the principles of warfare do not change. Methods may change but not the principles. I am one of those people who think that cricket selectors and captains should do an occasional "staff course". Soldiers, sailors and airmen do—why not cricketers? For cricket, after all, is a miniature form of warfare. A pleasant and happy "warfare", but warfare just the same."

DETAILED STUDY.

In conclusion Warner says: "I cannot emphasize too strongly the value of a detailed study of cricket, both present and past and every selector should know not only how many wickets so-and-so obtained, but exactly the conditions under which those wickets were obtained, the type of batsman opposed to him, and the state of the wicket. And as regards the batsman, in what manner of style and method his runs were made, whether he was missed and how often, and where he was missed and the excellence, or otherwise, and the style of the opposing bowlers.

Only in that way can a selector have a really accurate appreciation of form.

FOR US TO FOLLOW

In the foregoing paragraphs I have quoted "Plum" Warner's article in extenso so that our selectors may follow a settled line of action. Upto this time their methods have been as haphazard as their choices unsatisfactory. But a nation, which has been fighting for the top position in the world of cricket cannot afford to continue in the same manner. I hope that all provincial associations the Board of Control and other bodies conducting representative matches and tournaments would take special care in appointing their selectors and see that the latter discharge their duties as faithfully as their positions demand. I quite agree with the celebrated Editor of the London journal that no Selection Committee is infallible, but what is expected of them is that they should take great pains in the selection of the individuals and that they are entirely unbiassed.

STOLE HIS OWN LEGACY

Tale of a down-and-out who stole his own legacy comes from Milan.

Young and married, the man was desperate when in a tram he noticed that the pocket of the passenger seated alongside him contained a bulging pocket-book.

He "lifted" it and hurried off home, finding that his haul came to £1,300

Not long afterwards, there came a knock at the door. The caller, who was very distressed, introduced himself as a lawyer, and explained that the young man had inherited a legacy of £1,300. While bringing the money on the tram, however, the lawyer had had his pocket picked and the legacy was gone.

Judge of his relief when the young man, full of remorse, confessed to being the culprit.

The incident was so unusual that the lawyer couldn't help revealing it but he kept his promise not to disclose the young man's identity.

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Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. (9206)

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Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, for sore, inflamed watering eyes, stys, conjunctivitis (Ophthalmia), Recommended by All-India Blind Relief Association. Boon for students, motorists, cinema-goers. At Kemp, Thompson and all Chemists. (9240A)

For Obstinate Skin Diseases— Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Hongkong foot, Dhobi's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on toes, fingers, etc., use Skin-bone Lotion. At Kemp, Thompson Taylor and all chemists. (9240)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Your life is in your stars—The knowledge of your future will save you from many a pitfall in your life. 'Know Thyself.' A real seer-occult astrologer endowed with the cross of mysticism will help you. Send birth-date and name. Fee Rs. 3. Delzia, Post Box 2088. Bombay 2. (9257)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted following second-hand machines in good working order: (1) Single Crighton Opener with Porcupine having vertical motor drive. (2) Improved single scutcher and lap machine for 40 inches wide laps, fitted with Hopper Feeder. (3) Three cylinder pickering machine smallest size. (4) One Dronsfield Patent Fillet mounting machine for 40 inches wide cards. New India Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (9252)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Piece-goods. Commission moderate. Write with one-anna stamp to: Refined Indian Industrials, Kakkat, Cannanore. (9087)

371. TRADE ADLETS

Ring Shawl—Pure Wool, decent, soft, durable, guaranteed handmade. 3 x 1½ yds. Any colour at Rs. 9 pair. Post free. Returnable if unapproved. The Textile Co. of India, Ludhiana, B. 41. (9213)

High Court Upholds Hindus' Claim To Tirtha Tank

NAGPUR (By Mail)

Curtain has at last been rung down on a eight year old dispute between the Hindus and Muslims of Bassim over the ownership of a tank known as Padma Tirtha tank. The Hindus wanted a perpetual injunction restraining the Mahomedans from immersing their 'tazias at any of the 10 ghats on the banks of this tank The Hindus succeeded in both the lower courts The Hon'ble Mr Justice R. E Pollock, of the Nagpur High Court who heard an appeal said that in the absence of any claim by the Government to this tank, the decision of the lower courts that it belonged to the Hindu community should be upheld and his Lordship granted the Hindus perpetual injunction restraining Mahomedans from immersing their 'tazias' from any of the ghats of the Padma Tirtha except two ghats from which the Mahomedans had the customary right to immerse their tazias.

Indian Christians Support Prohibition

The Gujarat Indian Christian Association has passed a resolution expressing its great pleasure at the proposed enactment of Law for Prohibition in certain areas for the time being, and throughout the Bombay Presidency later on.

"It is a matter of great satisfaction to us," the resolution states, "that what the Protestant Christian organisations were striving to eradicate the drink evil by persuasion in India all these years is now made a possibility by Law by the present Provincial Congress majority Governments in India."

B. B. C. Empire Director On Reciprocal Programmes

"It does not seem that reciprocal programmes are going to grow very quickly. But it is the ideal that we have in our mind," declared Mr. J. Baresford Clark, Director of the Empire Service, British Broadcasting Corporation, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday, after an extensive tour of the countries in the Far East.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Clark said that reciprocal programmes, which had their origin overseas, for instance, in India or the Dominions or in the Colonies, were taken to England over the Beam Telephone circuits for the listeners in Great Britain and in other parts of the Empire. Though there were not many such programmes, he hoped that in the future there would be more occasions for such broadcasting.

Out For Personal Contacts

Mr. Clark left London last May, spent the Coronation Week in Malta, and from there he proceeded to Ceylon. On the way he called in at Bombay one evening. from Ceylon he went to Australia and toured Fiji and New Zealand. After visiting Hongkong, Singapore and Malaya, he arrived at Calcutta a fortnight ago and via Delhi and Simla came to Bombay on Thursday. He leaves for Port Said by s.s. "Carthage" which sails to-day from Bombay. and he will reach London in December next. after visiting Egypt and Gibraltar.

Mr. Clark said that the object of his tour was to have opportunities of making personal contacts with the Broadcasting authorities in the various countries he visited and to repay visits which several of them had paid in London and also to study the reactions to the Empire Broadcasting Service.

Explaining the growth and development of the Empire Broadcasting service since its birth in 1932. Mr. Clark said that in the beginning it broadcast for 10 hours out of 24 hours and now the broadcasting was for 18 hours. The programmes for these 18 hours were divided up into six periods of transmission each of which was primarily designed to serve one part of the Empire during the convenient evening hours for the listeners in the areas in which these programmes were directed

There is a time difference of over 20 hours. The Western Canadian Time is 8 hours behind Greenwich Time and the Pacific Time is 12 hours in advance of G. M. T.

By going round the clock in the arranged manner, the Empire Service aimed at reaching each area during the evening hours.

For Service On Short Waves

At the end of April last they brought into operation three new operators of high power and with completely redesigned aerial system. These were used at the time of the Coronation.

The Charter granted to the British Broadcasting Corporation at the beginning of this year for a period of 10 years, expressly mentioned that service on short waves was one of the functions of the B B. C.

The transmission primarily intended for India, Burma and Ceylon is known as Transmission 3.

Transmission 2 is also picked up in many parts of India. Other transmission primarily intended for different parts of the Empire are heard here late at night or in the early morning hours.

Referring to reciprocal programmes Mr Clark expressed the hope that in this way it was possible to promote interest among the various countries of the Empire as a whole. in the individual parts through that type of broadcasting People in Canada or Australia could hear more about Indian life. interests and ideals than was possible in other ways

Only An Ideal At Present

"It does not seem." he added, "that reciprocal programmes are going to grow very quickly. But it is an ideal that we have in our mind. And in any event the Empire Service in Daventry does not aim at the projection of England in a narrow sense to the Empire but it aims at providing entertainment and information through talks and news bulletins with the broad background of the Empire overseas constantly in mind.

"Even as the Empire Service is growing during the last five years, we realise that broadcasting in all the Dominions and in India and in many Colonies is also developing rapidly The B. B. C., co-operates with all the existing Broadcasting Organizations within the Empire, and feels that through that co-operation it will be possible for broadcasting to do the maximum amount of good for the whole people who form part of the British Empire."

WEAVING CO-OPS.

Associations In Bijapur And Khandesh To Be Started

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In April 1935 the Government of Bombay had sanctioned a scheme for the development of the handloom weaving industry in the Presidency (including Sind) financed out of the grant-in-aid given by the Government of India. The scheme provided for the starting of Industrial Co-operative Associations in five districts, Poona, Ahmednagar, Hubli (Dharwar district), Ahmedabad and Hyderabad These Associations were registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act to enable the Associations to be financed by various Co-operative Banks.

Government have now accorded sanction to the starting, on the lines of the above scheme, of two more Associations, one for Bijapur district with headquarters at Kamatgi and the other for the Khandesh districts with headquarters at Dhulia. Sanction is also accorded to the starting, on the same lines, of an Industrial Association for the Mahar Weavers of Malegaon Taluka in the Nasik district with headquarters at Sangameshwar and with a share capital of Rs. 500. A recurring grant of Rs. 4,744 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 6,150 have been sanctioned for the above-mentioned three Associations A non-recurring Grant not exceeding Rs. 2,000 has also been sanctioned to the Industrial Co-operative Association at Ahmednagar for its proposed dye house.

In January 1937 Government had sanctioned the organisation of three Weavers' Co-operative Societies at Malegaon, Yeola and Bhiwandi on the lines of Industrial Co-operative Associations set up in 1935 Sanction has also been accorded to the conversion of the Sholapur District Central Co-operative Weavers' Union Limited into an Industrial Co-operative Association with headquarters at Sholapur

GIRL WIFE ENDS LIFE ALONG WITH INFANT

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Driven to desperation by eternal nagging of her mother-in-law, a Hindu girl-wife (18) along with her infant, is reported to have committed suicide by setting fire to her clothes at Rohri on Tuesday last. Police enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

Wardha Chalks Out 7 Year Plan

Primary Education On Nation-Wide Scale

MAHATMA'S SCHEME ACCEPTED

Syllabus Committee To Report In One Month

WARDHAGANJ, October 23.

The Educational Conference held at Wardha on October 22nd and 23rd was very largely attended. Among those present and who took part in the proceedings of the Conference were Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Dr. P. Subbaroyan of Madras, Mr. Ramanathan of Madras, Pandit Pyarelal Sharma of U. P., Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla of C. P., Mr. Bishwanath Das of Orissa, Mr. Syed Mahmud of Bihar, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Zaker Hussain, Kaka Kalelkar, Pro. Malkani, Prof. K. T. Shah, Shrimati Hansa Mehta, Shrimati Saudamini Mehta, Shrimati Gosiben Captain, Sjt. Sevasharma Thakker Bappa and many other educationists and principals of educational institutions

SEVEN YEARS' PLAN

After two days of free and heart to heart discussion, the Conference adopted the following resolutions:—

"In the opinion of this Conference, free and compulsory education should be provided for seven years on a nation wide scale. The medium of instruction should be the mother tongue.

The Conference endorses the proposal made by Mahatma Gandhi that the process of education throughout this period shall centre around some form of manual and productive work and that all other abilities to be developed, and the training to be given should, as far as possible, be integrally related to a central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child.

The Conference expects that this system of education will be gradually able to cover the remuneration of teachers".

SYLLABUS COMMITTEE

With a view to framing a syllabus for primary education on the lines of these resolutions, the following Committee, with power to add, was appointed:—Dr. Zakir Hussain of Jamia Milia, Chairman; Mr. Aryanyakam, Convener; Mr. Khwaja Ghulam Syedain, Principal, Training College, Aligarh; Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Mr. Shri Krishna Das Jajju, Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, Shrimati Ashadevi, Mr. Kishorelalbhai Mashruwala, and Prof. K. T. Shah. The Committee will submit its report to Mahatma Gandhi in a month.

All iinvitees to the Conference were the guests of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who, with his co-workers including Shri Aryanayakam and his staff, had made all arrangements for the Conference, which were in every respect satisfactory. —A. P.

MINISTERS SUPPORT PLAN

WARDHA, Oct. 23.

Acharya P. C. Ray addressed the Educational Conference last evening and left for Nagpur by car.

Mr. Nanabhai of Bhawanagar and Mr. Bhise of Bordi (Thana) High School, the Hon. Pandit Pyarelal Sharma, Minister for Education in the United Provinces, Dr. P. Subbarayan, Madras, supported Gandhiji's resolution.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, and Mr. B. Vishwanathdas, Chief Minister of Orissa, promised their full and hearty support and co-operation to Gandhiji's primary education scheme through handicrafts. The Conference will appoint a Syllabus Committee at its afternoon sitting.—A. P.

PROF. SHAH ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

WARDHA, Oct. 23.

Dr. Zakir Hussein presided last night over the Education Conference Committee.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Hon. Mr. Shukla Minister, C. P.; Professor K. T. Shah took prominent part in the discussion.

A resolution supporting Mahatma Gandhi's seven-year primary education scheme was drafted.

Mahatma Gandhi opened this morning discussion on his scheme of making education self-supporting.

Professor Shah said there would be economic difficulties.

Mr. Avinashilingam Chetty M.L.A., narrated his experiences on Coimbatore.

Mahatma Gandhi visits a Handicrafts Demonstration, arranged by a school this evening.—A.P.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO

Troops With Drawn Sabres Charge Crowds: 'Planes Rushed To Spot

RABAT, October 23.

A serious trouble has broken out in Morocco. The native troops with drawn sabres charged crowds at Khemmisset, to which police reinforcements are being rushed together with ten military aeroplanes and a company of the Foreign Legion.

The outbreak and recrudescence of trouble has for sometime been causing anxiety to the French Government and is one of the reasons for the appointment by them of M. Sarraut with special powers in North Africa. Seventy arrests of principal Arab leaders have already been made.—Reuter.

LONDON COMMITTEE TO MEET ON TUESDAY

LONDON, October 23.

It is officially announced that the next meeting of the Chairman's Sub-Committee of the Non-Intervention Committee will be held on Tuesday instead of on Monday in order to allow more time for replies to the draft resolution to be considered by the respective Governments.—Reuter.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ (LEFT) and MAHATMAJI SNAPPED AT THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, AT WARDHA.

LAW AND ORDER UNDER CONGRESS GOVTS.

Use Of Repressive Sections Of Penal And Cr. P. Codes Ruled Out

MAHATMA ON WHAT MINISTERS SHOULD DO

"One interpretation I put upon the India Act is that it is an unconscious challenge to the Congressmen demonstrate the virtue of non-violence and the sincerity of their conviction about it. If the Congress can give such demonstration most of the safe guards will fall into desuetude, and Congress can achieve its goal without violence struggle and also without civil disobedience. If the Congress has not impregnated the people with non-violence spirit, it has become a minority, and remain in opposition unless it will alter its creed", writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan" on Civil Liberty. He says that Civil Liberty is not criminal liberty.

NO LICENSE.

"When Law and Order are under popular control the Minister in charge of the department cannot hold the portfolio for a day if they act against popular will. It is true that the Assemblies are not sufficiently representative of the whole people. Nevertheless the suffrage is wide enough to make it representative of the nation in matters of Law and Order. In seven provinces the Congress rules. It seems to be assumed by some persons that in these provinces at least individuals can say and do what they like. But so far as I know the Congress mind it will not tolerate any such license.

REAL TEST.

Civil Liberty means fullest liberty to say and do what one likes within the ordinary law of the land. The word 'ordinary' has been purposely used here. The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, not to speak of the Special Powers Legislation, contain provisions which the foreign rules have enacted for their own safety. These provisions are easily identified, and must be ruled out of operation The real test, however, is interpretation by the Working Committee of the power of Ministers for Law and Order. Subject, therefore, to the general instructions laid down by the Working Committee for the guidance of Congress Ministers, statutory powers limited in the manner indicated by me, will be exercised by the Ministers against those who in the name of Civil Liberty preach lawlessness in the popular sense of the term.

LEGAL PROCESSES.

Gandhiji adds: "It has been suggested that Congress Ministers who are pledged to non-violence cannot resort to legal processes involving punishments. Such is not my view of non-violence accepted by the Congress. I have personally not found a way out of punishments and punitive restrictions in all conceivable cases. No doubt, punishments have to be non-violent.

NEW TECHNIQUE

Continuing Gandhiji says:—

"Non-violence in politics is a new technique just as military science, and non-violence is in the process of evolution. Its vast possibilities and yet unexplored. Congress Ministers, if they have faith will undertake explorations. But whilst they are doing this, or whether they do so or not there is no doubt that they cannot ignore incitements to violence and manifestly violent speech, even though they may themselves run the risk of being styled violent. When they are not wanted, the public will only have to signify its disapproval through their representatives.

NO USE OF MILITARY

In the absence of definite instructions from the Congress, it is proper for Ministers to report what they consider violent behaviour of any member of the public to their own Provincial Congress Committee or the Working Committee and seek instructions. If the superior authority does not approve of their recommendations. They may offer to resign. They may not allow things to drift so far as to have to summon the military. In my opinion it will amount political bankruptcy when the Minister is obliged to fall back on the military which does not belong to the people, and which in any scheme of non-violence, must be ruled out of court for observance of internal peace."

"C. R." DOWN WITH 'FLU'

Not To Attend A. I. C. C. Meeting

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, examined Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, this afternoon and stated that it was a case of influenza and it was impossible for him to proceed to Calcutta.—A. P.

Need For Mahatma's Magic Touch

Communal Concord Is Prime Need Of Hour

TWO-FOLD TASK BEFORE CONGRESS

Bhulabhai Opposes Collective Affiliation Plan

"The immediate duty of Congressmen to-day is to make the organisation wider and wider and reach a larger and larger area. It should be the aim and ambition of Congressmen to make every voter from the general electorate a member of the Congress organisation. They had voted with the Congress and yet the middle classes and the upper middle classes had barely been touched so far as Congress membership was concerned.

They Feel, But Don't Act

It meant only this; while people feel and think with the Congress, they do not act with the Congress", said Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai declaring the Dadar District Political Conference open on Saturday evening at Wanmali Hall, Dadar.

Jinnah's Arrogance

"With the confidence of the Hindu community that the Congress commands and the prestige that it enjoys of having Provincial Cabinets of its own in seven provinces, the Congress can afford to ignore the petulent arrogance of Mr. Jinnah and take the initiative in resuming negotiations with the Muslim League on the basis of the understanding reached between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah in 1935.

Appeal To Mahatma

As an humble Congressman I make an appeal to the leaders o the Congress and especially to Mahatma Gandhi to take immediate steps in this direction . . . . . If there is any single individual who can bring about inter-communal unity it is Mahatma Gandhi. His magic touch was never more needed than it is to-day".

Danger Of Federation

Thus said Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, presiding over the Conference. He stressed the necessity of achieving Hindu-Muslim Unity as that would avert the danger of Federation being inaugurated in India. The speaker gave replies to the tirades against the Congress by Mr. M. A. Jinnah and others.

PROCESSION TO HALL

About five hundred people assembled at Elphinstone Road and arrived to the Conference in a procession. The Bombay National Guards were in charge of the arrangements.

Among those that attended the Conference were Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Nagindas T. Master, D. N. Wandrekar, Songaonker, S. K. Patil, Jinabhai Joshi, D. S. Babreker, Yusuf Mehrally, Ambalal and Dongre.

Bhulabhai Opens Conference

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai declaring the Conference open, said that the Congress organization required extending. In this respect he referred to the question of affiliation and said that he did not want to anticipate the decision of the Sub-Committee of the Working Committee which was considering the question. The question before the Working Committee would be whether a person who did not belong to Congress as its member could have some affiliated position in the Congress. This question was yet undetermined and so far as he was concerned he was of the view that there could be no objection for anyone, man or woman, to become a member of the Congress organization and hence there was no need in this country for any affiliation. Labour and peasantry formed the bulk of the Congress to-day. So far as the rural areas were concerned nine-tenths of the Congress members were peasants. When that was so, the speaker could not see the logic of those who wanted to have an organization within an organization.—it might be a Kisan Sabha or anything else, which refused to pledge itself to the membership of the Congress and would claim for full solidarity and which, without being members of the Congress, would want to influence its work.

IMMEDIATE DUTY

Considering the nature of the Congress organization, broad-based as it was without distinction of caste, creed or religion, Sjt. Bhulabhai failed to see why those wanting to interest themselves in the Congress, should not themselves become members of the Congress. The Congress should not be allowed to be divided, apart from the question of ideology, into any Congress, neo-Congress and outside-Congress and near-Congress organization. However, the question was yet to be decided. The immediate duty of Congressmen was to make the organization wider and wider and reach a larger and larger area.

SUICIDAL STEP

Continuing Sjt. Bhulabhai referred to organizations and individuals asking people not to become members of the Congress because they belonged to a certain community. He did not recognise that right in anybody. He did not acknowledge the right of Hindu Mahasabha to prevent him from approaching the citizens of this great city to become members of the Congress. To divide India on class or communal basis was the most suicidal step. It was detrimental to the professions of unity.

SURPRISE FOR BRITAIN.

The speaker then referred to the surprise that the result of the recent elections caused not only to the Governors and the Viceroy, but even to the British Parliament itself and said that they did not imagine that every third man or woman among the electoriate had cast his or her vote for the Congress. It was most surprising to them that this should have happened on the first occasion of national demand. They expected that there would be helter-skelter, but it was a great credit that though illiterate, people had marched to the polling booths and voted for the Congress. This was a lesson that Indians seemed to whittle down; but to the Westerners including the Americans it was amazing performance. It had its implications to those that understood. It was far-reaching. That was what India had achieved. Efforts should be made in every village to enrol members. All the voters should be made members and all the adult non-voters should also be members and if seventy million members were enrolled, then India would have spoken with one voice. None interested in the national cause could be said to be really so unless he enlisted himself or herself as a member of the Congress.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

After this, Mr Iswarbhai Patel, the Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his speech. He said:—

"The need of organizing and holding conferences of this nature has always been recognized but its importance has become more greatly felt at this stage of our political struggle than at any other time in the past. The object of the Congress is to achieve Complete Independence. Leaders of the Congress have from the very beginning realized that to achieve this object they must unceasingly try to popularise its programme among the illiterate and the labouring masses. Unless there is certain amount of political consciousness among the masses of whom the peasants and the workers form an overwhelming majority in India's population, struggle for Independence can never gain the speed which is necessary for the realization of our great object. This mass political awakening is necessary not only for the purpose of gaining Independence, but more for the successful working of the democracy after we have achieved our goal.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Continuing Mr. Patel said:—

This ward mainly consists of the mill-workers and the other backward classes whose interest and welfare cannot escape the attention of the Congress Ministry. The provision of adequate and cheap housing accommodation, of educational facilities, medical relief and the introduction of civic activities must be considered by the present Government and our city municipality. It is admitted by all that the present labour conditions in the city demand our immediate attention and improvement. The adulteration of food-stuff is an evil which is gathering enormus strength every day, and it is the working class population which is mostly affected by it. Stringent measures are immediately necessary for rooting out this evil. Coming to the question of housing accommodation for the poor and the middle classes in this city it may not be immediately possible for the Congress Government however desirous it may be, to achieve something in that direction, but I believe it will yet be possible for them to put a restraint on the ever increasing greed of the Landlords in the city as a class and to introduce a salutary measure like the Rent Act of War-Time. The Local Municipality has already been striving hard to get such a wholesome measure passed by the Government, and I feel confident that the present Government—our National Government—will add to its beneficially administrative reformers such a measure as is calculated to give relief to the poor middle classes of the city.

After Mr. Patel concluded his speech, Mr. S. A. Brelvi delivered his presidential address. He addressed the gathering both in English and then in Urdu.

After the presidential speech was concluded, members of the Subject Committee were elected at the Conference and the Conference adjourned till 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday). The Subject Committee will meet in the morning to consider the resolutions after the Flag Salutation ceremony is over.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the course of his speech said:

The task that is entrusted to us is to carry out the programme as laid down by the Congress. It is usually described as a two-fold programme as though the work inside and through the legislature were different from the work outside. With Congressmen in office work inside and through the legislature cannot be separated from the work outside them. For, Congressmen have entered the legislatures and accepted office with the main object of consolidating the strength of the Congress so as to enable it to achieve independence as early as possible. Therefore, all Congressmen, whether they are in the legislatures or outside of them, have constantly to co-operate with one another and see that the legislative and administrative activities are co-ordinated with the organisational and agitational work of the Congress. It is an overworked phrase but it cannot be too often repeated that with the advent of Congress Governments in seven provinces, our national objective has not been attained. We have achieved much as a result of the ordeal through which we have passed since the Non-Cooperation movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920. But we may have to undergo greater ordeals in order to achieve much more before our country can become completely independent.

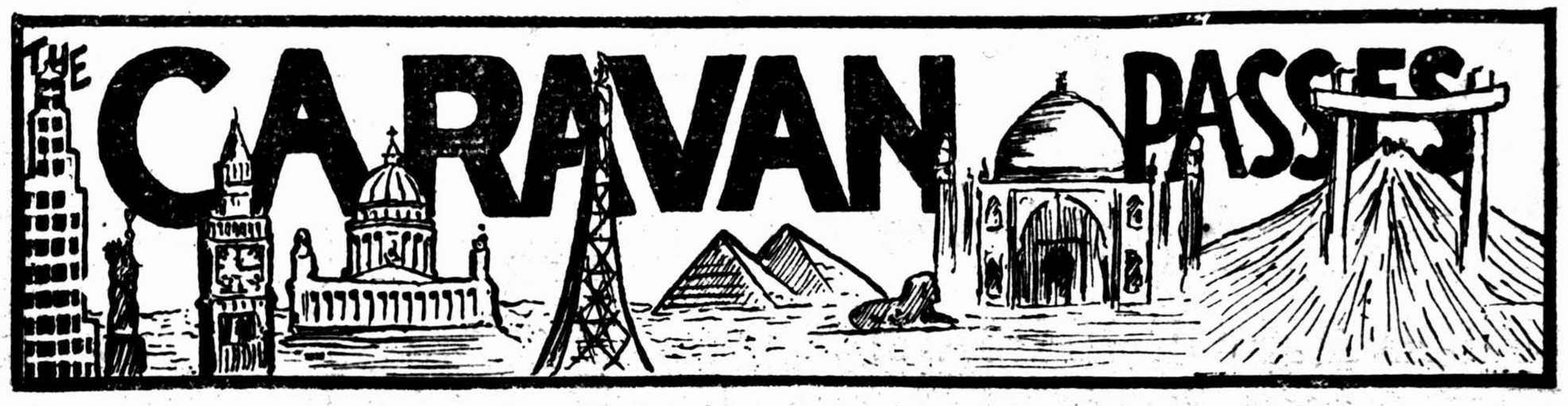
OUR IMMEDIATE PROBLEM

Our immediate problem, therefore is to utilise the opportunity that the existence of Congress Cabinets in seven provinces offers us to hasten the day of our country's deliverance. The opportunity is no mean one. There is a remarkable change in the political atmosphere of the country. There is abroad a new spirit of hope and our confidence in our ability to win independence has been considerably strengthened. The Congress Cabinets, in the course of three brief months, have done more beneficial work for the poor than was done by any previous provincial Governments in three years. The spirit of administration has changed. And, what is more, there is a growing feeling of confidence among the people that everything that is possible will be done by the Congress Ministers to develop all nation-building activities.

SOME DISAPPOINTMENTS

There have been, it is true, some disappointments. The arrests of

(Continued on page 30)



WEEK'S NEWS AT A GLANCE

Indian News

OCTOBER 16

The controversy over the leadership of the Congress Party in the Bombay Assembly has come to an end, with the acceptance by Mr. K. F. Nariman of the findings of Mahatma Gandhi and Sit. Bahaduril.

Mr. Nariman confesses to a neglect of duty in respect of the election to the Central Assembly in 1934 and says that his charges against Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are entirely unfounded.

It is understood that the aggregate net customs revenue collected from the Port of Cochin in 1936-'37 will be divided into three equal shares among the Government of India the Travancore Government and the Cochin Government.

The order issued by the District Magistrate, Sholapur, under Section 144, Cr. P.C., prohibiting the holding of meetings and processions around the Criminal Tribes Settlement has been extended till October 29.

The 37th annual session of the Indian Railway Conference Association was held in the Assembly Chamber, Sir Maurice Brayshay, Agent, B. B. & C.I. Railway, presiding. All the railways in India were represented and Sir Sultan Ahmed, Railway Member, Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner, members and other officers of the Railway Board and Sir James Pitkeathly, Chief Collector, Indian Stores Department, were also present.

OCTOBER 17.

At an informal meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it was unanimously decided to institute a Mayor's fund to afford relief to the Chinese war victims.

The Muslim League at Lucknow sessions adopted a resolution changing its creed to the "establishment of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the interests of Muslims are adequately safeguarded."

OCTOBER 18.

The Hon. Dr. T.S.S. Rajan, Minister of Public Health, Madras, proposes to call a conference of Public Health Ministers of other Provinces to exchange views on major questions concerning the medical and public health departments and evolve a uniform policy. The idea is to hold the conference at Madras during the X'mas holidays.

OCTOBER 19.

Thirteen out of the 14 accused in the Shirala riot case at Amraoti have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

OCTOBER 20.

Resolutions changing the constitution and organization of the Boy Scouts' Association were passed by the Bombay Provincial Scout Council at Poona

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In connection with the singing of the "Bande Mataram," the Hon. Mr. B. Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, is understood to have addressed the Speaker of the House of Commons and the heads of Colonial Parliaments regarding the procedure in the conduct of prayers in their respective Houses.

The 2nd Indian Infantry Brigade in the Bhittani area on the North-West Frontier was considerably sniped by hostile gangs.

An earthquake shook Simla and it was the sharpest experienced for many years. Smart earthquake shocks were also experienced in Lahore and Dehra Dun.

OCTOBER 21

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee decided that no useful purpose would be served by the participation of Congressmen in the Unity Conference convened by Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.

Rajaji had a long discussion with Mr. Nanavaty, Dy. Governor of the Reserve Bank of India on plans for relief of rural indebtedness

OCTOBER 22.

Replying to addresses of welcome by the Northern India Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Lahore, the Viceroy said no change in Exchange Ratio was contemplated.

Police opened fire to disperse a riotous mob of tannery workers engaged in a free fight at Dharavi, Bombay.

Foreign News

OCTOBER 17

The Earl of Listowel presided over the conference convened by the National Council of Civil Liberties of India, London, to protest "against the suppression of civil liberty in India."

Messages of goodwill were received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. N. Roy, Sir Stafford Cripps and Sir Norman Angell

The conference passed a resolution condemning enforcement by the Government of India of repressive laws and administrative orders wholly inconsistent with democracy, and deploring "the policy of the Punjab and Bengal Governments in maintaining the rigour of the old regime."

OCTOBER 19

The death has occurred of the famous scientist, Lord Rutherford. He was seriously ill at Cambridge after a grave operation during the week-end.

OCTOBER 20

The Indian airman, Mr. G. P. Nair, announced at a reception at the Caxton Hall that he would start on October 24 on a round flight from Marseilles across the Atlantic and back to Ireland in a Miles Hawk with a range of 2,500 miles.

Mr. Nair hopes to accomplish the round trip in 14 days.

H. H. the Aga Khan visited Herr Hitler at the latter's home in Berchtesgaden.

OCTOBER 21

Professor Jacobi, famous Sanskrit scholar and author of 'Das Ramayana' died at Bonn.

Parliament re-assembled and Mr. Eden opened the debate on foreign affairs including Non-intervention developments and the situation in the Far East. The Government motion of adjourned was carried by 204 votes to 111.

Palestine Trouble

OCT. 17

Sporadic shootings continue in Palestine.

As a result of the derailment of a train on October 15, military sappers have blown up houses in two neighbouring villages, while two houses have also been destroyed in the Arab town of Lydda, as a retaliatory measure for arson in Lydda air port. The inhabitants of Lydda are only allowed to emerge from their houses for two hours daily to buy food and graze their animals.

OCT. 18

The Council of the All-India Muslim League at the Lucknow sessions appointed a sub-committee consisting of the following to give effect to the resolution on Palestine and report to the Council, if an when it becomes necessary, to take any further steps:—Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, Chaudhury Khaliq-uz-Zaman, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Moulana Zafar Ali and Moulana Hazrat Mohani.

OCT. 19

As a sequel to attack on a police station and theft of rifles and ammunition the village of Daharia has been fined £2,000 and a number of houses corresponding to the number of stolen rifles have been marked for demolition. One house will be exempted for every rifle returned.

A new Arab Higher Committee is being formed in Syria, according to Arab sources in Jerusalem. It will comprise the refugee members of the old committee in addition to five Arab nationalists from Iraq, Syria and the Lebanon.

The Grand Mufti is staying at the residence of Dr. Sameh Fakoury at Beirut, which the French police are closely watching. The Mufti is forbidden to publish any statement.

OCT. 20

It is believed the British Government have requested the French authorities to refuse a permit to the Grand Mufti, who is now in the Lebanon, to proceed to Egypt.

A plea for mutual accommodation and Round Table Conference to settle the Arab-Jewish dispute was made by Viscount Samuel at National Liberal Club.

OCT. 21

Major Ormsby-Gore announced in the Commons that Sir Charles Tegrat, formerly Commissioner of Police, Calcutta agreed to proceed to Palestine on a temporary commission to advise on matters relating to police affairs.

Non-Intervention Deadlock

OCT. 20

The deadlock in the Non-Intervention Committee was broken at the eleventh hour by Italy and Germany withdrawing their insistence that belligerent rights should be granted before the withdrawal of volunteers. Both the countries have agreed that a token withdrawal should take place and that commissions be sent to Spain to report on the numbers on which the withdrawal proper should be based.

OCT. 22

Three difficulties again arose at the meeting of the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee.

Spanish Civil-War.

According to a Spanish Press Agency message from Gibraltar, the Italian 61st, 62nd and 63rd Regiments, which left Italy on October 11, ostensibly for Libya, landed at Cadiz during the past week.

They were ferried across from Melilla, to which they had been taken by transports.

Gijon fell to the insurgents after two months' terrible onslaught. The town is the second largest in the Asturias.

Sino-Japanese War

OCT 16

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress claims unanimous response by the International Trade Union and the Labour movements to the call for the boycott of Japanese goods.

OCT. 17

Thirty to forty thousand Japanese have been surrounded by the Chinese in the vicinity of Yuanping, 60 miles to the north of Shansi's capital, according to Chinese reports

OCT. 18

The Japanese Consul-General has ignored the invitation to attend the inquiry into the alleged sinking of Chinese junks off Hong Kong

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Chinese 'planes raided Shanghai seven times. Over 20 searchlights combed the low-clouded skies in vain while Japanese warships and Japanese batteries peppered the skies with anti-aircraft and machine-gun bullets. The raid was the most daring and the most spectacular since the hostilities started.

Bombs aimed at the Japanese flagship "IZUMO" started a big fire in the Japanese section of the International Settlement.

Japanese bombers raided five places in the Shanghai sector.

OCT. 20

The creation of an Inner Mongolian State as a buffer between North China and Outer Mongolia is foreshadowed in a semi-official Japanese statement.

A severe battle, on the result of which probably hangs the fate of Chapel and Kaingwan, is raging to the north-west of Tachang. The Chinese troops, strongly reinforced, it is claimed, have halted the Japanese advance and inflicted severe casualties.

OCT. 21

The Japanese thrust towards Tachang failed to break the Chinese defences.

OCT. 22

Chinese claim re-capture of the hills at Hsinkow.

BHULABHAI'S CALL TO LABOUR

Join Congress To Fight For Independence

PROBLEM OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

Achrekar On Miserable Plight Of Textile Workers

A stirring appeal to think in terms of the nation and not of any particular section of the community was made by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, in the course of his presidential address, at the E. Ward Political Conference, which commenced on Saturday night.

Sjt. Bhulabhai exhorted the large working class audience that had gathered, to join the Congress in large numbers in order to strengthen the fight for Independence.

In persuance of the policy of rejuvenating the Congress life in city, the workers of E. Ward started a vigorous enrolment campaign. They succeeded in more than doubling the Congress membership in the ward. which rose from about 2,000 to nearly 5,000. This Conference came as a culmination of their enrolment activities.

Messages wishing success to the Conference. were sent by Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher. Premier of Bombay. Messrs. L. M. Patil. Morarjee R. Desai. M. Y. Nurie. M. D. D. Gilder. M. N. Roy and Senapati Bapat.

Before the Conference commenced Prof. Niaz gave a display of Mimicry and Prof. K. C. Sharma gave a display of physical feats. which was much appreciated.

Prominent among those present were Messrs. S. K. Patil, M. L. A., Nagindas T. Master, M. L. A.. and Jinabhai Joshi, M. L. A.

The proceedings commenced with an invocation sung by the pupils of Smti Syamala Mazgaonkar.

WELCOME ADDRESS

Mr. R. K. Achrekar, President, 'E' Ward Congress Committee and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, in the course of his speech said that the residents of the ward were mostly workers Their condition was very backward and educational facilities were few.

The trade depression had hit the workers hard. In 1930 nearly a third of the population was unemployed. The figure had been considerably reduced now. but was still very high.

The wages of workers had also been adversely affected. They were getting about 80 per cent. of their wages as dear food allowance. In 1934 this was reduced and they are getting only about 35 per cent.

The hours of work had, no doubt, been decreased, but each worker had now to attend to more looms.

The workers, could save themselves from all these attacks against them only by organisation. But the policy of the Government did not strengthen their Unions. Before the strike of 1928, the Unions were in a very strong position; but they had lost some of their strength because they were not recognised.

In this connection the speaker welcomed the New Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and said that unconditional recognition of Labour Unions, must be among the foremost recommendations to be made by the Committee.

COMMUNAL QUESTION

Referring to the so-called Hindu-Muslim question, the speaker said that there was no difference between the ordinary life of Hindus and Muslims. They were treated equally by the mill owners Communal differences had no place in a national movement declared the speaker.

CONGRESS MINISTRIES

Turning to the formation of Congress Cabinets, he said that the Congress had done well in accepting offices. At the same time Mr. Achrekar sounded a note of caution and said that the activities of the said Ministries must be supported by extra-parliamentary activity. The support of The people is the power of the Ministry and unless the Ministers realised this they would have to carry out the behests of the Governor. The work of the Ministers should always be placed before the people and the people should bring their grievances to the notice of the Ministers.

Congress had accepted offices fully realising that under the present Constitution Ministers had very little power. Congress had often stressed their right to self-determination. Only a Constituent Assembly could frame the Constitution of India.

DAWN OF NEW LIFE

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the course of his address said that a new life was being born all over India. For the last five years he had traversed the length and breadth of India and had plenty of opportunities to witness this new awakening. It was no wonder to him that the literate middle-class people of Bombay should display their patriotism. He had found among the poor workers and peasants of India a fervour and an enthusiasm which was a matter of real gratification.

Continuing Mr. Desai said that the world had passed into the hands of the poor. The pity was that here. in India. the labourer had yet to realise his power. If the peasants and the labourers did not rule. who else could? asked the speaker.

CLEAR STAND OF CONGRESS

The Indian National Congress had taken a clear stand in the matter. It insisted that before God all men and women were equal. May be they had not the power to enforce their resolve. But by the work of the labourer they were building up the foundation of a great Nation in which the distinction between the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, the worker and the man of leisure would be effaced.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

By the toil of the solid phalanx of labourers, by their suffering and sacrifice India was out to win Swaraj. But what of the employers, the mill-owners? What was their place in the struggle? They had made their money and won their position in life by the sweat of the labourer. It was their duty now to cast their lot with the worker and not to side with the exploiters of the people.

Mr. Desai dwelt at length on the relation of the employer and the employees. They should realise that they were two limbs of the same nation. Whoever suffered, the nation suffered with them. It was the duty of the employer to look after the welfare of his workers. In the interests of the Nation and in his own interests, he should suffer no harm to befall his workers.

At the same time the employees should not make impossible demands; demands which the capitalist could not fulfil and which would only lead to the paralysing of industry.

Mr. Desai pointed out how for the last 15 years they were manufacturing more and more of the goods they needed in their own country. Textiles, sugar, steel and cement,—all these industries had developed and to that extent foreign countries had lost their trade with India. They would now be waiting to wrest back the trade from her and would exploit every kind of conflict between Capital and Labour.

CLASS WAR

Mr. Desai scouted the idea of preaching class war. Not that he was opposed to Socialism. Once they had won Independence they could bring in Socialism if they wanted. In the meanwhile, they should look at things in a practical manner and try to solve the problems that confronted Labour.

What were these problems? The worker wanted food and clothing. He wanted proper houses to live in. He wanted adequate wages and leisure. He wanted education for his children. He wanted that in case of illness, old age, or accident some provision should be made for himself and his dependents.

In all this the speaker hoped for much from the Textile Inquiry Committee. At the same time he said that nothing could be done overnight and these problems required years of patient toil.

He also referred to the Communal question and said that the question of wages; of housing and of health could not be solved from a Communal stand-point.

Congress was not a Communal organization. It belonged to no class, no community, nor to any province. It was of the Nation. It was the Nation itself. It was only when everybody regarded the Congress as his own organization and joined it that Swaraj could be won.

JEAN BATTEN FACES STORMY WEATHER

'Plane Lands At Damascus

NICOSIA. Oct. 22.

Miss Jean Batten is several hours overdue here It is thought that owing to thunderstorms she probably landed at Damascus.

A later message from Beirut says:

Miss Jean Batten landed at 16.30 on the Mezze aerodrome near Damascus.

She is resuming her flight at 4 a.m. to-morrow.—Reuter.

CAN HAWAII BECOME STATE?

HONOLULU, Oct. 23.

As long as the Japanese in Hawaii claim allegiance to Japan as well as to the United States there is little chance of the Islands' becoming a state, said Senator Tydings, Chairman of the United States Senate Territorial Committee at the conclusion of the Hawaii "statehood" hearings.

He added that the problem must be worked out in the islands concerned.

Other senators and Congressmen expressed similar views.—Reuter

COMMUNITIES MAKE UP

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 23.

Further information received from Mandla indicates that, as a sequel to the efforts of Khan Sahib Gazlul Karim Khan, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Kerawala on one hand, and Mr. Girja Shanker Agnihotri, and Mr. Umesh Dutt Pathak, Congressmen, on the other, the Hindus have ultimately agreed to withdraw the Moslem boycott they had launched as a sequel to the recent communal disturbances there.—United Press.

Next Saturday:---

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Director

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Most wonderful creation of art, technique & Music.

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Next Saturday

AT

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

Starring:—

- RAJKUMARI
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BHATTACHARYA

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 6, 1993
Muslim: Shaban 18, 1353
Parsi: Ardibehest 19, 1307
Hightide: 2-47 14-40
Lowtide: 8-47 20-59
Sunrise: 6h 36m
Sunset: 6h 8m

Byculla Political Conference, Mr. Bhulabhai *to preside*. (Second day) Subjects Committee 8-30 a.m. Open Session 5 p.m.

'G' Ward Political Conference, Mr. S. A. Brelvi to preside. (Second day) 9 a.m. Subjects Committee 3 p.m. Open Session.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

Three Arts Circle and friends will hold a reception in honour of Atiya Begum to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Regent Hotel, Ballard Road.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The 25th annual general meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-40 p.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Entries for the Musical Competition organised by the above Association for South Indian girls will close at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday, the 25th instant.

KATCHI PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD

The fifth session of the Katchi Prajakiya Parishad will be held at Bhachau (Cutch) on the following dates: November 20 (Saturday) 21. (Sunday) and 22 (Monday).

"PHOTO NEST"

The Rajasaheb of Jawhar will perform the opening ceremony of the above Photo Studio at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at its premises, Kalyan Bhuvan, 1st floor, Girgaum Road

THE COMPOUNDERS' UNION

The Managing Committee Meeting of the Compounders' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the dispensary of Dr. V G. Rao, Poibaudi, Parel.

'AT HOME' TO DR. R. K. MHATRE

The S. K. V. Samaj will be 'At Home' to Dr. R. K. Mhatre on his appointment as the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

PAREL SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the Parel Social Service League Co-operative Credit Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Parel Settlement Hall, at Chinchpokli.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.

"DANTE'S INFERNO"

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
By Special Arrangement with

20th Century-Fox
SPECIAL PRE-RELEASE
OF THE 1[illegible] BIG MUSICAL

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The London Revue Co." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Dominant Sex". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Wah-Ri-Duniya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at usual time
NEW EMPIRE—"Storm in a Tea Cup" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Milap". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"You Can't Have Everything". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"Mummy's Boys" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m. 25 part serial "Burn 'Em Up Barnes."
WELLINGTON—"The Emperor's Candlesticks". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"A Tale of Yesterday" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.

GHATKOPAR JAIN YUVAK SANGH

To celebrate the anniversary of the above Sangh, a public meeting will be held at Ghatkopar to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri will preside. Mr. Parmanand K. Kapadia, will speak on "Youth Movement."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Let us become brothers" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

BULSAR CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union (Regd) states that the 17th annual general conference which was announced to be held on 24th October at Bulsar has been postponed to a date to be fixed later.

CENTRAL MAHARASHTRIYA CREDIT SOCIETY

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the members of the above Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road.

BHARTIYA SANGIT VIDYALAYA, THANA

Miss Indira Phatak and Miss Mathura Phatak will give a classical concert in Gayan Hall of the Bharatiya Sangit Vidyalaya (Vajifdar Lodge, Gamdevi Road, Thana) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. for ladies only.

'AT HOME' TO CIVIL SURGEON

The members of the Thana Catholic Association will be 'At Home' to Captain Austin da Silva, Civil Surgeon, Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts to-day (Sunday) at the Town Hall, Thana, to bid him farewell on his transfer.

JAITAPUR EDUCATION SOCIETY

An extraordinary general meeting of the Jaitapur Education Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in Forbes Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, to consider the constitution of the Society as framed by the Committee appointed for the purpose. The elections will also take place.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN CO-OP HOUSING SOCIETY

The 17th annual meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Co-operative Housing Society, will be held in the Chikitsaka Samooha's Shirolkar High School Sadashiv Lane, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

DESA SHRIMALI VANIK BANDHU MANDAL

The annual general meeting of the Shri Desa Shrimali Vanik Bandhu Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m (S.T.), at Mr. C. D. Dalal, New Amratwadi, Girgaon, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

Kumari Anjani Loyalkar will sing to help the Ramdas Vyayam Mandir at the Victoria Theatre to-morrow.

SANGEETHA PATHASHALA ANNIVERSARY

The first anniversary of the South Indians' Welfare Society's Sangeetha Pathashala (Music School) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga. Sir P. Raghavendra Rao, Accountant-General, Bombay, will preside and Lady Satyabhama Rao will distribute prizes.

CHANGE IN PROGRAMME AT THE BROADWAY

The Tamil Talkie—"Chintamani which was advertised for showing at Broadway on Sunday (to-day) morning has been postponed to Sunday next. But there will be another interesting show of 25 part serial "Burn 'Em Up Barnes" at 10 a.m.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association the 9th death anniversary celebration of Shri Narayan Guruswamy Paramhansa will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, Meadow Street, Fort.

MATUNGA LABOUR CAMP TENANTS' COMMITTEE

The first annual general meeting of the Matunga Labour Camp Tenants' Committee will be held at 'Spain Maidan' in the Camp to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. Sjt. Indulal Yagnik will preside.

'G' WARD CONFERENCE'S TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

1. 8 a.m. Flag salutation in the Compound of Kshatriya Union Hall.
2. 8-45 a.m. Film show of Kohinoor Cinema of
   (a) Dawn of New Era.
   (b) New Era in Bombay Presidency.
   (c) Brains behind the Congress.
3. 9 a.m. Meeting of the Subjects Committee.
4. 3 p.m. Open Session.
5. National Song.

DHARAVI WORKERS REFUSED BAIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A bail application, submitted by Mr. V. H. Joshi, Advocate, on behalf of the five workers arrested in hospital on the 21st instant, by the Mahim Police in connection with the riot in Dharavi, was not granted by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, this morning.

Mr. Joshi represented that the situation had calmed down and his clients might be released on bail. Besides, his clients were not concerned in the riot and they were arrested in hospital where they had gone for treatment.

Mr. Mulik, a police officer of the Mahim Police Station, objected to bail being granted as assaults were still going on in the bazaar at Dharavi.

The Magistrate said that bail could not be granted at that stage.

He asked Mr. Joshi to renew his application some time later.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME OF BYCULLA CONFERENCE

The Publicity Secretary, Byculla District Political Conference, writes:—

The following programme has been arranged for the Byculla Political Conference to-day (Sunday) 8 a.m. Flag salutation, Mr. S. K. Patil will unfurl. 8-30 a.m. Subjects Committee meeting. 5 p.m. Open Session.

ALL-INDIA KISAN MAZDOOR CONFERENCE

A Daud Nagar correspondent writes: "With a view to bring the peasant and labour movements in India on one platform for attainment of the common Politico-Economic objective, in spite of their separate organisations, the First All-India Kisan Mazdoor Conference will be held in the last week of December next, on the eve of the Fourth Gaya District Political Conference at Chauram (Daud Nagar, Gaya-Bihar) through the efforts of the local Adarsh Udyog Mandir."

HEJAMADI SCHOOL BUILDING EXTENSION COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the people of Hejmadi (residing in Bombay) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Mogaveera Free Night School, Modi Street, Fort, under the auspices of the Hejamadi School Building Extension Committee (Bombay Branch) to consider ways and means to improve the educational facilities of the public of Hejamadi and the neighbouring villages

HINDI-BHASHI EDUCATIONISTS' PROTEST

A mass meeting of "Hindi-Bhashi-Educationists" was held on Thursday evening near Jacob Circle Municipal Hindi School when speeches were made protesting against the attitude of the "Hindi-Bhashi-Association" workers in propagating through press column that all Hindi Schools of Bombay have been established and financed by the Association.

The Capitol Daily At 6-30 & 10 P. M.

ON THE STAGE!
PETER SERGEI
presents
THE LONDON REVUE Co.
(ALL WEST-END STARS)
In the thundering
NON-STOP, LONDON
Musical Success—
"FOLIE D'APACHE
30 Artistes! Chorus of 12!
PRICES
Rs. 4-8, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9.

TRIBUTE TO PUNJAB'S MARTIAL TRADITIONS

Communal Harmony Is Essential Of Real Progress, Says Viceroy

LAHORE Oct. 23.

His Excellency the Viceroy, at the outset of his Darbar speech, expressed his pleasure at meeting the representatives of the great province of the Punjab at the Durbar which was a time honoured and long established custom.

His Excellency said he had always entertained admiration and respect for the virile and intelligent population of the province and for their qualities of character, initiative and intelligence which were responsible for their development and prosperity.

He referred to the martial traditions of the province, recalled its war services and paid a tribute of respect and gratitude to those who had fallen in the War.

"On the material side," His Excellency said "Your record in matters of such vital importance as rural construction co-operative movement, consolidation of holdings, introduction and development of improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry is one of which any province might be proud and one, indeed, in which it is not unfair to say, in many respects the Punjab had given a lead to India."

His Excellency was confident that they could look for all possible assistance in the development of their resources from the Ministry

Proceeding, the Viceroy said that he was glad to think that in the field of constitutional and political progress the record of the province should equally be one of such marked distinction The Punjab had taken the fullest advantage of the constitution granted under the Montford Reforms and nothing had been more striking than the ease with which the transfer of power was made in April from the Diarchic Government to Provincial Autonomy. Nothing could be more encouraging than the manner in which those powers had been exercised by the present ministry.

ESSENTIAL OF PROGRESS

His Excellency pointed out that in whatever province there was one essential condition of any real progress, and that was the existence of internal peace and promotion of harmony and concord between communities and classes, and elimination of strife That the present ministry was striving to achieve, and His Excellency sincerely trusted that their efforts would be crowned with success

The Viceroy, continuing, said that he was confident that they would find full scope within the framework of the new constitution for the exercise of the admirable qualities of leadership and service He was confident, too, the Punjab would lag behind no other province in its demonstration that the new Constitution would be worked for the good of the people.

In conclusion, the Viceroy paid a warm tribute to the inestimable value of the knowledge, experience and sound judgment of Sir Herbet Emerson which, he said, had recognition in his appointment as a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and the extension of his office to a further term.—A P.

GOLD MOHURS FOR VICEROY

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Colourful scenes marked the Viceroy's durbar this morning in "Diwan-i-am" the historic Moghul fort. The Viceroy sat on a golden throne placed on a raised dais.

Mr. Penny, Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, announced the durbar open. 140 durbaris, representing Punjab nobility presented gold Mohurs to the Viceroy.

After the presentations, the Viceroy delivered his speech, an Urdu translation of which was read by Sir Omar Hyat Khan Tiwana.—A. P.

Mr. K. R. K. Ananthan, M.A. (glasgow) who has returned to Mysore after taking M. Ed. (Leeds) M.R.S.T. (London). He is the first M. Ed. in Mysore State.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT TO GANDHIJI

The Bombay Citizens' Committee in the course of a statement submitted to Mahatma Gandhi, says:—

"Why did you allow a man of Mr. Nariman's standing and reputation to humble himself in the eyes of the public? Why have you given your tacit approval to Mr. Nariman's going out of public life? We state it emphatically that this method of digging into a leader's past with the single purpose of ruining his entire career is highly objectionable."

WEST END "SECUNDUS" ECONOMY SERIES

NEW MODELS OF OUTSTANDING MERIT AND VALUE

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15 JEWELS

"SECUNDUS" New-Calibre Curved Regular Style "A"
"West End Patent Everbright" Steel Rs. 30
Rolled Gold, 10 years' quality .. .. Rs. 34
9-ct. Solid Gold .. .. .. Rs. 65
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TO FIT SNUGLY ROUND THE WRIST

"SECUNDUS" New-Calibre Curved New Style "C"
"West End Patent Everbright" Steel Rs. 30
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"SECUNDUS" Lens Square
"West End Patent Everbright" Steel Rs. 25
Rolled Gold, 10 years' quality .. .. Rs. 29

All these models are fitted with fine silver finish keyless lever movements, non-magnetic escapement, compensating nickel-steel hairspring and balance wheel, and fully jewelled with 15 fine rubies. Two of the watches shown have curved cases, which accommodate themselves to the shape of the wrist.

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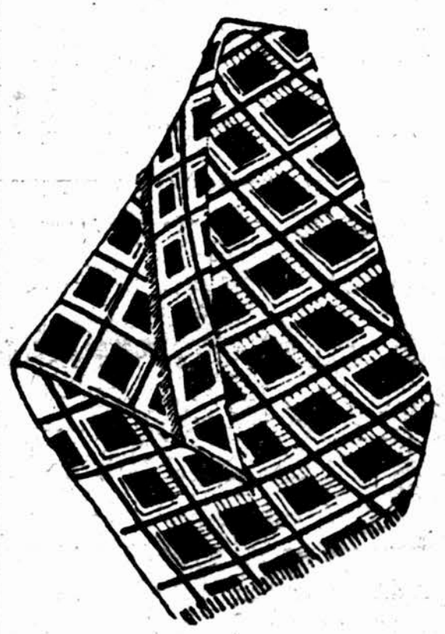

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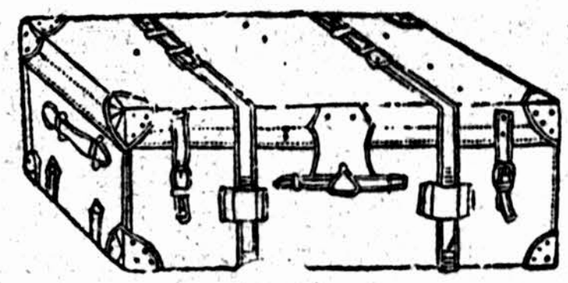

and

WOOLLEN OVERCOATS

and

All Travelling Requisites

K. C. MARROTT, India's Premier House For Waterproofs

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MAHATMAJI ARRIVING TO ATTEND THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT THE NAV BHARAT VIDYALAYA, WARDHA, ON FRIDAY.

Unemployed Figures Down

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

That in almost all countries the number of registered unemployed has decreased in the third quarter of 1937, as compared with the corresponding period last year, is one of the principal facts brought out in the statistics of Employment and Unemployment issued quarterly by the International Labour Office.

1937 is the fourth consecutive year in which the returns show reduction in unemployment. The number of workers recorded as being in industrial employment has also increased everywhere, and with the exception of a few countries is higher than in 1929.—A. P. I.

Mr. Khodkae, a pleader, has been elected president of Mahad Municipality (Kolaba district) by the newly constituted Board of the Municipality.

46th WEEK Nearing the
WORLD'S FIRST—RUN RECORD!
PRABHAT'S
TUKARAM
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Matinee TO-DAY & Holidays AT 2-30 P.M.
CENTRAL
TALKIES; —:(O):— CHARNI RD.

You're only ½ SHAVED without this Barber's Secret
PREP
prepares your face for a painless shave
Saves your Time! Saves your Blades! Saves your Face!

"LOOKING INTO DHARAVI FIRING MATTER"

The following telegram has been received from the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi in reply to Mr. S. V. Parulekar's wire, requesting an inquiry into the Dharavi firing:

POONA, Oct. 22.

"YOUR TELEGRAM. I AM LOOKING INTO THE MATTER.—MUNSHI."

SCINDHIA GOLD CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

JHANSI, Oct. 22.

The Scindhia Gold Cup Hockey Tournament will commence this year from November 15, 1937. The tournament will be open to 'bona-fide' clubs, civil and military teams from Indian States and British India, including Burma and Ceylon.

The entries close on November 8, and the ties will be drawn the next day. The entrance fee per team is Rs. 20/- and Rs. 35/- for two teams from the same institution.—A. P.

HUNGER-STRIKERS REJECT CONCESSIONS

TEZPUR, Oct. 23.

To-day is the 12th day of the hunger-strike of political prisoners in Tezpur jail. Another prisoner now having joined the list of strikers, the total number of prisoners at present fasting in this jail is 4.

It is stated the Bengal Ministry granted them some minor privileges. But these fell far short of their demands with the result they did not abandon the strike. Some of the hunger-strikers, it is learnt, include, among their grievances, their release also.—United Press.

HISTORIC TRI-COLOUR FOR POONA

POONA Oct. 22.

The first Tri-Colour Flag of Indian Independence unfurled by the late Madame Cama in Germany, 30 years ago has been sent here by Mr S. R. Rana, the well-known Indian exile from Paris.

It bears the letters "Vande Mataram" in the central yellow strap. The green strap at the top bears a line of lotuses while the red strap at the bottom bears the figures of the sur and moon.

The same flag will be hoisted in Tilak Mandir by Barrister Savarkar on Tuesday, October 26, which is being observed as "Vande Mataram" Day on behalf of the Democratic Party.—United Press.

HEADACHES

RELIEVED WITHOUT ASPIRIN

NEW REMEDY OF CIPLA LABORATORIES
CAFIMIDON
(CONTAINS NO ASPIRIN)
SAFEST AND BEST

CAFIMIDON a product of "CIPLA" Laboratories, is the latest and the best remedy for all kinds of Pains, Headache, Cold, Influenza, accompanied with fever. CAFIMIDON contains no Aspirin or other Salicylates. It is perfectly harmless and most suited for the Indian climate where headaches are so frequent and continued use of depressants is decidedly injurious.

Price Re. 1/-

ALWAYS USE
CAFIMIDON
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS OR
ANGLO-GERMAIN DRUG CO.
P. O. BOX 778 BOMBAY.
THE MARK CIPLA of QUALITY

TEXTILE WAGE COMMITTEE

To Meet During Second Week Of November

LAHORE. Oct. 23.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram last night passed through Lahore on his way to Calcutta where he reaches on Sunday noon by the Howrah Express.

As the Chairman of the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee he has issued a communique requesting all interested in Bombay textile labour to send preliminary memoranda to Mr. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner, Labour Office, Bombay, before November 7, with eight extra copies.

The Committee meets in Bombay in the second week of November.—A. P.

According to figures available in the office of the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee, 83,842 Congress members have been enrolled in the Province this year.

MR. NURIE'S REFUTATION

Says He Never Sided With Muslim League

POONA, Oct. 22.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, interviewed about the statement of the Provincial Muslim League appearing in certain Bombay papers, said:—

"I am not responsible for the statement made by the "Dean" of Ahmedabad in its issue of 26th July. The statement as given is quite incorrect. In my appeal which I issued to my voters during my election, there was no mention of the Muslim League whatsoever nor of my siding it or withdrawing from it at its call.

"The 'Dean' of Ahmedabad has always been hostile to me and was the supporter of Sir Mahboh Mia Kadri, who was a candidate of the Muslim Parliamentary Board from Ahmedabad. So I am not surprised at its attitude."—A. P.

Mr. Nikunja Kishore Das has been elected Chairman of the Cuttack District Board defeating his rival, Mr. Radha Nath Misra, by 11 votes. Mr. Nikunja Kishore contested on Congress ticket.

WELLINGTON

THREE SHOWS DAILY:
3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.

A SMILE ON HER LIPS
and his death warrant in her hands! The stars of "Great Ziegfeld" gloriously re-united!

William POWELL · Luise RAINER
The EMPEROR'S CANDLESTICKS
Robert Young · Maureen O'Sullivan
Frank Morgan · Henry Stephenson
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Plans Open. —(O)— 'Phone 22636

TO-DAY: SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.

ROBERT TAYLOR
GRETA GARBO
IN
CAMILLE

MINERVA
TALKIES
KHAN BAHADUR
with
SOHRAB MODI
PRETTY NASEEM
Now In Its
SEVENTH
CROWDED WEEK
AT MINERVA

SHANTA APTE
KESHAVRAO DATEY
IN THE BEST ROLES OF THEIR SUCCESSFUL CAREERS!
PRABHAT'S
"THE UNEXPECTED"
(Duniya-na-Mane?)
(HINDI)
SOCIAL... AUTHENTIC.... UNCONVENTIONAL
GLORIOUS 3rd WEEK
KRISHNA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-DAY: 2, 5, 8, 10-45 P.M.

Return Of Forfeited Money & Property

Government's Welcome Decision

Asks People To Submit Claims To Police Commissioner

GOVERNMENT HAVE DECIDED TO RETURN TO THE ORIGINAL OWNERS THE MONEYS AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY WHICH WERE FORFEITED TO GOVERNMENT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT OF 1932-'34 UNDER THE UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION ORDINANCE, 1932 (IV OF 1932), OR UNDER THE CORRESPONDING PROVISIONS OF THE SPECIAL POWERS ORDINANCE, 1932 (X OF 1932), AND THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT OF 1932.

In the case of moveable property such of it as may still be in the possession of Government will be restored and where the property has been sold, the net proceeds realized from the sale will be paid.

In order to enable Government to scrutinize claims and deal with them as speedily as possible persons having such claims should submit them without delay through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the District Magistrate concerned, as the case may be, furnishing full particulars of the moveable property or moneys claimed together with proof of ownership.

Arrangements For Working Committee & A. I. C. C. Meetings Complete

Mahatma To Confer With Poet Tagore

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Arrangements in connection with the forthcoming sessions of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee are nearing completion. A huge Pandal thoroughly equipped with loud-speakers and with capacity to accommodate 5,000 Delegates and visitors has already been erected.

Acharya J B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., is arriving here to-day and will open his secretariat to-morrow. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who proceeded to the Kurseong hill station on return from Dalhousie, is coming on the 24th instant in order to give finishing touches to the arrangements made.

Mahatma Gandhi is due to reach here on the 26th October by the B N. R. Bombay Mail. With a view to avoiding big crowd at the Howrah Station on that occasion, it has been decided to detrain him at a way-side station, about 10 miles from Calcutta from where he will take the earliest opportunity, on reaching Calcutta, to pay a visit to Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore, who has been convalescing here after his recent severe illness.

Gandhiji is also likely to discuss his scheme of national education recently formulated as well as the Bengal detenu problem with poet Tagore.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will reach here with the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit on the 25th instant.

The "United Press" is informed that in response to the universal desire expressed by all sections of Congressmen, the Working Committee will adopt a resolution congratulating the Nation on safe recovery of Poet Tagore from his recent serious illness and praying to the Almighty for sparing this National Poet for several years more so as to enable him to inspire the country with his life-giving messages.—United Press.

C. R. NOT LIKELY TO ATTEND A. I. C. C. MEETING

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

Enquiries made about the health of Hon Mr. C. R. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier, show that he is suffering from influenza, temperature ranging from 101 to 103 degrees. Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Health Minister, is attending on him.

It is, therefore, most unlikely that Mr. Rajagopalachariar will proceed to Calcutta to attend the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the A. I. C. C.—United Press.

DR. TAGORE PROGRESSING WELL

CALCUTTA. Oct. 23.

Dr. Rabindranatha Tagore is satisfactorily convalescing in his quiet retreat in a Calcutta suburb. He is at present undergoing a course of diathermic treatment and will undergo an X-Ray examination before returning to Santiniketan Dr Tagore's presence in Calcutta will be taken advantage of by Gandhiji and other leaders to discuss various questions of national interest, one of which is expected to be about the song, Vande Mataram as the National Anthem for India. A correspondence between him and the leaders is going on in this matter.

Interviewed on this Mr Rathindranath Tagore, the Poet's son, said that the first stanza of the song was first set to music by the Poet and was sung by him for the first time at the Calcutta Congress session in the '90's of last century.—A.P.

CARNATAK MILLS STRIKE ENDS

MADRAS, October 22.

The strike in the Carding Section of the Carnatic Mills which commenced on October 2 ended to-day, all the strikers returning to work.—A. P.

TO-DAY: 2-15, 5, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
OPERA HOUSE
MODERN SOCIAL DRAMA
Milap
With
PRITHVIRAJ and OTHERS
3RD WEEK

3RD EXTENDED WEEK
OF
Gangavataran
KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S—
—MARVEL OF THE YEAR—
Hundreds are praising the grandeur of this great picture which is still drawing packed Houses at
PLAZA DADAR
Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-15 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

THIS WEEK'S ATTRACTION OF FUN & FROLIC
R.-K.-O. Radio's Super Comedy
'MUMMY'S BOYS'
Starring:—
WHEELER & WOOLSEY
The BROADWAY
Khodadad Circle: Kingsway, DADAR
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY, SUNDAY, MORNING SHOW AT 10.
A Thrilling Serial of 25 Parts in One Show.
"BURN 'EM UP BARNES"

TRIUMPHANT
THIRD WEEK
SAROJ MOVIETONE'S Glorious Production
"A TALE OF YESTERDAY"
Direction—CHOUDHRY
Featuring
DURGA KHOTE & SURENDRA OF SAGAR FAME
in leading role
Supported By
MISS ROSE—MUBARAK & ZEBUNNISSA
PLEASING TUNES:
DELIGHTFUL SONGS
INSPIRING DIALOGUES
AND EXCITING PLOT
SEE TO-NIGHT without Fail
DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES
At
WEST-END
Talkies Lamington Road
SUNDAY 2-45 P.M.
DAILY 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P. M.
BOOKING THRU' SUPREME FILM DISTRIBUTORS, BOMBAY.

National Scouts

(Continued from Page 35.)

ing body claim to represent the Association before the entire world. I would suggest to the scoutmasters of Bombay that they should summon a meeting of their own group, invite the long list of scoutmasters who have resigned due to their dissatisfaction with the Governing Council and the B. P. Movement, and declare their want of faith in the present Commissioners and the Governing Council broadcasting to the world at the same time their considered opinion on the present situation. I have no doubt that even among the 'ordinary members' there are men like Mr. Ciranjilal Loyalka who will not fail to uphold the national cause, and if they truly imbibed the scout spirit they will not fail to let the scoutmasters determine their own future destiny.

The Scout Laws

"A SCOUT IS FRIENDLY"

The law is a general expression of the principle of "Universal Brotherhood" which is one of the foundation-stones of the Scout Movement all over the world. Though the law is simple, it is of utmost importance to a country like India, ruled as it is by the caste system and often unfortunate sectarian differences. The Scout Movement can never recognise race, caste or social divisions. To the Scout all persons of whatever skin, whatever shade of opinion, whatever social upbringing or station are alike, deserving respect and friendliness. The law further implies the quality of tolerance or respect for another person of another point of view, but it does not come in the way of a struggle between opposite points of view. Tolerance prevents the growth of bad feelings and emotional conflicts between man and man, but it does not encourage anti-social activity involving injury to human welfare and progress. The friendship of the scout is genuine, based on willing self-sacrifice, willingness to help his fellowmen, and willingness to recognise the worth of others.

"A SCOUT IS COURTEOUS"

Dignity of behaviour is the badge of civilization. True courtesy implies civility in speech and action. It is a personal quality which helps the growth of fellow-feeling and reduces unnecessary antagonism in the world. Courtesy is especially needed by the strong towards the weak, by the leader and the man of authority and power. Strife is extensive in the present world. There are conflicts which are not avoidable, and perhaps some of them should not be avoided. At such a time courtesy is often difficult, and yet courtesy is due to the worst of our enemies and opponents. Courtesy does not come in the way of a frank and forceful statement of facts, and it does not encourage hypocrisy; but it helps to smoothen difficulties and overcome opponents who have a genuine difficulty to appreciate principles and points of view of others

"A SCOUT IS KIND."

There is no greater quality than kindness. This is a quality which helps at all times and is most needed in world ruled by power and superiorities. The scout is kind to Life and to every living thing under the sun. The scout does not harm unnecessarily the plants or the animals, and where injuries have to be inflicted to prevent greater harms, they must be done without inflicting pain or suffering. The scout never kills in sport. Fortunately hunting for sport is not very rampant amongst the civilised people of India, but it is truly unmanly to kill merely for the sake of pleasure. The Law of Kindness is the expression of humanitarian basis of the Scout Movement. Kindness is a higher quality than a vain pity or a vague sympathy. It is an active principle of life to be expressed in deeds. Kindness is expected from the strong towards the weak, from the able towards helpless. It is a quality that must be imbibed by the rich and the arrogant. The law no doubt implies the prevention of cruelty. Cruelty and scouting can never go together. Harshness and bitterness towards others is absent in the life of the Scout.

I. N. S. A. Training Camp

The first training camp of the Indian National Scout Association is being held at Malad from Friday, the 22nd instant, and will continue till the 30th of the month. The camp is conducted by the Organising and General Secretaries of the Association with the help of a number of trained scoutmasters. During the course of the week the persons under training will receive instruction in the general principles of scouting and the method of troop organisation and management. Practical instruction will be given in physical training, camperaft and the Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests Hike and excursions will be arranged and a daily camp bulletin will be printed.

Already more than twenty persons have joined the camp and many high schools have sent their scoutmasters for training. So far scouting has received a poor respons. in Bombay High Schools, but the National Scout Movement has created a new enthusiasm and interest in the present movement

The training camp at Malad is situated on a large estate belonging to the Ideal Daily Farm on the Malad Marwa Road, about half a mile North of Malad Station. Members of the public are welcome to attend the camp rom 23rd to 28th October, both days inclusive, between 4-30 and 7 p.m.

Scouting And Physicial Instruction

The Scout Movement is one of the best media of physical instruction of the young generation, and it is hoped that he Physical Instruction Committee, appointed by the Bombay Government will not fail to recognise the great value of open air life and training for improving the health of our boys and girls. Scouting is a unique institution where Physical Instruction, Mental Instruction, Practical training and Recreational education are beautifully blended so as to create a keen enthusiasm and interest in young minds for scoutcraft. It is very fortunate that the Hon. Mr. Kher and the Hon. Mr. Munshi take a very lively interest in the welfare of our movement and they will no doubt appreciate the introduction of Indian system of physical training in our scout troops. Many troops of the present day have already included Indian games, lezim, lathi drill, mass physical drill and physical exercises in the troop curriculum.

Dr. Natu of Poona, who is a member of the Physical Instruction Committee and who has a wide knowledge and experience of the Scout Movement, will be able to do a great deal to make Scouting one of the most important mediums for physical education. His enthusiasm for scouting is also shared by Mr. Chhotubhai Puranik, the well-known pioneer of the Akhada Movement in Gujarat and the Secretary of the Physical Instruction Committee. The Committee should make concrete suggestions for the organisation of scout troops in schools and akhadas and thus make the Scout Movement constitute the physical welfare of our youth.

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CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

British Technologist's Theory Of Carbonisation And Combustion Poisons As Cause Of Cancer

Coal And Carbonisation . . . . Contact With Food . . . . Dangers Of Soot . . . , Vulnerability Of Industrial Workers . . . . Case For Improved Methods Of Cooking

(By DAVID BROWNLIE)

In this article, substantially reproduced from 'The Engineer of India,' the author offers the interesting theory that the relatively higher incidence of cancer in Great Britain despite effective control of other diseases with elaborate measures of public health, is explained by the widespread invasion of carbonisation-combustion poisons into the human system through food and other media.

Chronic tissue irritation with chemical and mechanical agencies has long been accepted as a probable predisposing cause of cancer: but whether its role as a direct causative factor could be as extensive as the author of this theory maintains is questionable. While laboratory research and findings based on careful observation have definitely established certain dangers that must be avoided with a view to minimising incidence of the disease cancer still continues to be baffling.

During the past 15 years I have formed the opinion that the primary cause of cancer in human beings is the action of poisonous organic products that are complex high boiling point benzenoid hydrocarbons or their derivatives formed by the decomposition under high temperature conditions of many carbonaceous materials, and especially bituminous coal.

CHEMISTRY OF CARBONISATION

To a lesser extent also, these cancer-causing poisons probably result from the carbonisation of lignite oil shale, cannel, torbanite, peat, wood, and various other carbonaceous materials, especially under high temperature conditions. In addition, they are always apt to be formed during the combustion of coal and other solid fuels because a certain amount of carbonisation may take place during the process of burning. Thus, in the case of a fire with a deep layer of coal, or a slow rate of air admission an appreciable proportion is first carbonised and the solid residue then burned. Some of the gases and vapours evolved may escape complete combustion and consequently the waste gases will contain small amounts of carbonisation products.

For this reason soot from the burning of bituminous coal deposited in flues or chimneys contains cancer-causing constituents to a pronounced degree, which result from local carbonisation in or around the fire instead of complete combustion. To some slight extent the same action may take place in the total gasification of bituminous coal and in the operation of blast furnaces with splint coal instead of coke.

Mostly, however, which also applies to the low temperature carbonisation of coal at about 842-932deg.F. (450-500degC.), the temperature is not sufficiently high to result in the formation of cancer-causing constituents, It is for the same reason that most petroleum oils, and their various fractions and constituents, are entirely non-cancerous.

It has now been proved conclusively that the extremely dangerous cancer-causing properties of coal tar are due to a number of these complex high-boiling point compounds, some of which have actually been isolated by the work of Dr. E. L. Kennaway, Dr. J. W Cook, and their associates.

GAS IN COOKING.

I suggest they also cause a very large proportion of cancer by entering the human body in food.

Largely this would appear to happen because of the extremely widespread use of manufactured towns' gas for cooking, under the conditions—as in types of ordinary domestic gas oven, for example—that both the gas and the waste combustion products from it, are in direct contact with the meat, bread, pies, cakes, or other products during the whole process of cooking.

That is the standard type of gas oven or cooker, of which there are stated to be over 6,000,000 in use in Great Britain alone, is essentially, in most of the designs, a metal box having a front door and a series of small gas burners at the bottom, in which the food is placed direct, surrounded and actually scrubbed by the very hot gases as they pass upwards, discharging from the upper part of the oven. Towns' gas flames also are now brought into direct contact with a great variety of food products in many other ways, of which some typical examples are roasting coffee beans, stripping onions for pickles drying hops for beer, cocoa powder, breadcrumbs, and various cereals, and the baking of bread, biscuits, pies and cakes. In fact, a very high proportion of the whole of the food eaten in Great Britain seems to be liable to make contact, one way or another, with towns' gas and its combustion products.

Obviously, small gas flames of this character cannot operate continuously under conditions of theoretically perfect (100 per cent) combustion efficiency, and no fuel of any kind whether gaseous, liquid, or solid, is being burned with such a performance. For this reason an appreciable proportion of unburnt or partially burnt towns' gas is almost certainly brought into contact with the food.

I would suggest further these cancer-causing higher hydrocarbon poisons enter the human system in smoked food, such as fish and meat, that has been suspended for a considerable number of hours in a dense smoke from slow-burning fuel, often wood.

This poisoning action in the human body by carbonisation (and combustion) products must obviously be extremely slow, and it is well-known that usually cancer takes about 15-20 years to develop, and sometimes longer.

INDUSTRIALISM AND CANCER.

It is abundantly clear that the only definite causes of cancer about which there is no possible doubt, are (1) soot, (2) high temperature carbonisation coal tar and pitch, and to a lesser extent other carbonisation oils and tars, particularly shale oil, and (3) certain varieties of lubricating oil which cause mule spinner's cancer.

It has been known in Great Britain for 150 years that chimney sweeps suffer severely from cancer, especially in the scrotum, which is still called "chimney sweep's cancer." Even at the present time, with relatively small and straight chimneys and improved methods sweeps are particularly liable to cancer.

Much the most serious definite cause of cancer in Great Britain, however, is coal tar obtained in the high temperature carbonisation towns' gas and metallurgical coke industries, and especially the residual pitch from the tar. The worst sufferers are workers in the briquette industry, in which pitch is used as a binder, and more than 50 per cent. of all the notifiable cases of cancer in Great Britain that are definitely caused by industrial employment, and have therefore to be notified to the Home Office, are due to coal tar pitch. Similarly also, workers in the briquetting industry suffer severely from rashes, warts, boils, ulcers and skin troubles, as well as a swarthy appearance. Further, there is much trouble with cancer amongst workers brought into contact with coal tar such as in gas works and coke ovens, tar distilling plants, manufactured tar macadam (mixed broken stone with tar), cable making, ship repairing, net fixing, and felt proofing.

The original Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 was intended mainly to apply to briquette workers, because of the extremely serious extent to which they suffefered from cancer and all kinds of skin troubles. Also, mule spiner's cancer has long been known in the Lancashire cotton industry, and is due to the constant close contact of the human body with lubricating oil containing cancer-causing poisons, which results in local friction since the attendants of the spinning mules have to walk backwards and forwards and lean over a bar to attend to the threads. Mule spinning was long the third most dangerous occupation in Great Britain as regards cancer, inferior only to briquette workers and chimney sweeps.

Largely as the result of the fine work of the Manchester Committee on Cancer, it has now been proved that the trouble is due to certain varieties of lubricating oil from petroleum, and particularly from the carbonisation of oil shale As the result of laborious experimental work also, it has been discovered which varieties of petroleum cause this trouble, and completely cancer-free lubricating oil is now available.

Other minor definite causes of cancer include constant irritation of parts of the body, such as, for example, smoking clay pipes, and working with X-rays without protection. The whole of the cases of cancer however, due to these various causes, and including direct contact with high temperature carbonisation coal tar and coal tar pitch, only constitute an extremely small proportion of the total cases, for which there has hitherto been no adequate explanation

PERSONAL RESEARCH.

For about 17 years past I have been making a complete and detailed study of every process for the carbonisation of all carbona-

(Continued on page 25)

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR ON THEIR WAY TO PARIS EXHIBITION.

Campaign Against Cancer

ceous material, including coal, lignite, oil shale, cannel, torbanite, peat, wood, general vegetable material, and bituminous rock and sand, and in this connection writing a gigantic treatise on the subject. Incredible though it may sound, this—when completed—will contain details of 750-800 different carbonisation processes, while at the same time I have been writing another treatise on a co-related subject, that is a statistical world survey of fuel, power and energy.

In the early stages of this work, about 1922, I realised for the first time the rapidly increasing use in Great Britain of manufactured towns' gas for cooking, and formed the tentative opinion that this offered a clue to the mystery of the cause of cancer, or at least one of the main causes. For a long period of years I have been collecting information and data and endeavouring to put together to some extent the pieces of the gigantic and almost incredibly complicated zig-saw puzzle represented by the cause of cancer.

So far as I am aware, no one has hitherto suggested that the reason is direct contact of food with high temperature carbonisation towns' gas in cooking and other operations and also with the products of combustion of solid fuel used in the preparation of smoked food, in spite of the fact that the only definitely known causes of cancer result chiefly from soot and coal tar pitch and to a lesser degree lubricating oil as well. It is now evident also that many other tars and crude oils particularly from low temperature carbonisation of coal, producer gas, and blast furnace gas using splint coal, are entirely non-cancerous or only slightly so.

CANCER AND MODERN LIFE.

It would seem to me also the fact that almost all petroleum is non-cancerous is because of formation in the earth, probably from oil shale or equivalent material, under specific low temperature carbonisation conditions, less than 1,292deg.F. (700deg.C.), and that the small proportion of petroleum which does cause cancer to some extent has been subjected to a higher temperature. A strong confirmation of this, as shown by E. L. Kennaway and A. Leitch in 1925, is that if normal non-cancerous petroleum oil is subjected to a temperature of 1,616deg.F. (880deg.C.) it immediately becomes cancerous because of the formation of these higher hydrocarbon derivatives.

For many years also I have made a study, like numerous other people, of the main different factors in our national life that might cause cancer. The gist of the matter is that some of the most pronounced changes, particularly during, say, the past 30 years, are enormously increased speed, both physical and mental, as represented, say, by motor cars, aeroplanes, telephones, wireless, and cinematography, cigarette smoking, pollution of the atmosphere with the exhausts of motor cars, the huge increase in the eating of frozen and chilled meat, a similar increase in the eating of tinned food, the use of aluminium cooking vessels and the widespread scientific faking, adulteration and minor poisoning of food.

There seems however, to be in all these complications no definite clue as to why cancer should increase, whatever may be the case with regard to other diseases, such as rheumatism, dyspepsia, gastric ulcers, and pneumonia, and to the various minor causes of ill-health, such as the common cold, which incidentally is responsible for the loss of literally hundreds of millions of pounds per annum.

The increase in the use of towns' gas however and especially in the domestic field, has been very rapid during the past 50 years, particularly as regards cookers (ovens). For example, in the year 1882 the total consumers of towns gas in Great Britain were only 1,971,971,

(Continued from page 24)

whereas to-day (1935) the figure is 10,516,719, and we are assured broadcast that almost every house in the whole of Great Britain that is within the reach of towns' gas uses the latter for cooking.

Unfortunately, there are no statistics with regard to the consumption of smoked foods in relation to the number of cases of cancer, although I am informed that certain savage races who live largely on smoked fish suffer very severely.

FOOD CONTAMINATION.

I may say also that in my opinion carbon monoxide poisoning, slight or otherwise, whether caused by the exhausts from motor cars or towns' gas, does not seem—on the evidence—to be a major cause of cancer, although it may play an important part in reducing the normal resistance of the body. Perhaps the same applies to black smoke. Certainly it would seem to me, as the result of long consideration of the subject, that the only healthy method of living is to exclude rigorously all contact of food with gases that may contain carbonisation products, especially of the high temperature variety.

If this theory is correct the old-fashioned kitchen range, that is with the externally heated oven, using coal or any other fuel, the use of direct radiant heat from a solid fuel fire, and the electric oven are healthy methods that could not possibly cause cancer or any other disease. Further, any combustion that takes place inside a building, whether using gaseous, liquid, or solid fuel, should be provided with the most efficient methods of ventilation so that the waste combustion products are discharged immediately to the atmosphere. In this connection, it would seem that much serious ill-health may be caused by the closed stove.

Whether liquid foods, such as the strongly absorbent milk, for example, contained in an open pan or other vessel, will take up poisonous materials from a source of heat would also seem to be a matter for investigation.

Other important points are that a very large proportion of the cancer-causing coal tar from gas works and coke ovens is used for spreading broadcast over roads, and that for towns' gas supply high temperature carbonisation coal gas is largely mixed with carburetted water gas made from coke, which is enriched with petroleum fractions (gas oils) decomposed at extremely high temperatures, well over 1,472deg.F. (800 deg.C) to form rich vapours under conditions therefore that cancer-causing constituents will result, although not present in the original petroleum.

Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai, G. O. C., for Women Volunteers of Haripura Congress.

TIME

From a wombless silence born
I roll on from eternity to eternity,
No one knows how forlorn
I wander, seeking a homeless city
Kings and sceptres, mighty monarchs
Have I hurled into the dust.
I soar high in the sky like the lark
They think of me last, I who am first;
Tireless with the race I first began,
In vain I seek a friend that's true,
That will keep apace in the spacious blue.

—A. S. K. IYENGAR.

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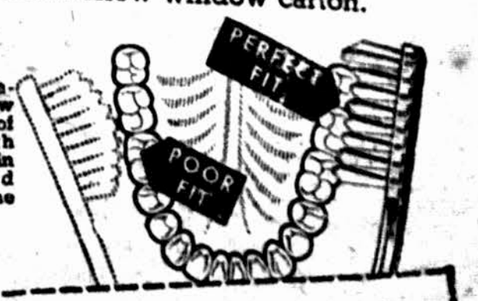

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OUR MADRAS LETTER

PROHIBITION, ONLY THE FIRST STEP

Triple-Problem Before Madras Ministry

(By Our Special Representative).

MADRAS (By Mail).

The Congress Ministers, after a strenuous legislative session, have dispersed to the districts, there to lay up stores of information and knowledge that may help them in the arduous task to which they stand committed Looking back over the budget session, the thing that strikes the eye is the enormous amount of legislative work crowded into that short fortnight or a little more. There is no doubt a general impression in the subconscious depths of the public mind that our ministry is rushing at break-neck speed. But Ministers have themselves given the assurance that were they at any stage conviced of the error of their ways, they will have the courage to retrieve their mistakes. And above all, there is the voice of the multitude of which for once the Rt. Hon. Sastri made himself the spokesman. He said that the moral effect of the Congress Ministry was very great indeed; they ushered an era when duty and service will be the guiding motives of men everywhere. As for speed, considering the enormous lee-way to be made before the social and economic conditions of the province could be brought to decent human level, there surely is no time to be lost. The three important problems before our province are the agrarian question, the salaries issue and the general amelioration of the population. Under this last, I would fain put the efforts at total prohibition. It is always a difficult problem to decide which of these should receive first consideration The Prime Minister's choice, we have now seen. The Opposition, taking the cue from the country, had been critical but by no means captious It wished the triumphant Minister Godspeed, contenting itself with some cautionary advice on financial grounds mainly. It was only to be expected of the members of a Party which had erected, where public interests other than those of faction were in issue, masterly inactivity if not reactionarism into a system of statecraft

VILLAGES GO DRY.

Reports flood in on us of the triumphal tour of the Minister and his colleagues in the Salem district, which has been chosen for the inauguration of Prohibition. It is a daring act of faith on the part of the Prime Minister. Yet, barring one lurid instance of a dipsomaniac committing suicide, the moral effect of the inauguration of Prohibition is being felt far and wide; many districts are clamouring for the immediate extension of the area of its operation. From one southern district comes the news that, fired by the example of Salem, a village voluntarily went dry, to the accompaniment of an oath before the village deity and the breaking of toddy pots.

I began by speaking of the courage and the faith of the Premier. The reader will remember how the brewers and the trade used in Britain to play havoc with the policies of Ministers. Two considerations must have been before our own Ministers. One is the paramount and urgent need for relieving the agricultural industry. One or two Congress candidates had in their election manifesto made this a plank in their programme. Secondly, the so-called deprivation of personal liberty involved in the closure of liquor shops the de-vesting of the large number of interests that clustered round the trade and the throwing on the overcrowded unemployment market of as many as 15,000 persons, without calculating their families, might have unnerved the stoutest-hearted. The first road was easy; the second was difficult and might possibly procure the resentment of the agriculturists denied relief in ample measure. And, thirdly, the financial dislocation involved in the policy All this is the very commonplace of the discussion.

The situation was further complicated by the proposal of a Harijan member to amend the Abkari Act in a manner to enforce Prohibition in the entire province gradually over a period of three years. Doubtless, the Premier must have smiled at the facile optimism of the amendment. Prohibition in this province had so far failed to make headway, not because Ministers in power were against the policy; but it was a failure because leading men of non-Congress persuasion ignored a sound general truth of wide application that, once a great wrong is admitted, it is futile, and defeats the ends of justice, to tinker with it. That gives the affrighted interests time to consolidate themselves for attacks in front and on the flanks, and induces general listness in the public as well Hence though a great many are apprehensive of the results of the move in Salem, not one wants to turn back. The question of absorbing the men thrown out by this policy and relieving the consequent distress is engaging the attention of the Minister, as he has assured us. Madras has confidence in the Minister. Consequently, at the moment it is absorbed in the first of the issues I have stated

AGRICULTURAL MORATORIUM BILL.

When the agricultural moratorium bill was published it was to have been enacted in the same session; but the Minister gave in to the demand for time to consider it in all its bearings Having launched on prohibition, he could not long delay his attack on the most vital issue before his Government He has given us to understand that in a few weeks, he will bring up the bill before the legislature It is worthy of note that two of the advocates of the moratorium were the Raja of Chellappalli a leading Zamindar of the Justice Party and Mr. Mahobb Ali Baig, a leading Advocate of the same party The agricultural debt of the province which in 1895 stood at 95 crores has in these forty years risen to the stupendous figure of 200 odd crores. Much of this is a load not of debt, but a "load of law" as the Premier described it. The intention of the bill is to give relief to the smaller landholders who have contracted debts, firstly for a year, then perhaps for another year. In this period the Government hope to take in hand "the formulation of comprehensive measures for dealing with the problems of such (agricultural) indebtedness". A host of objections have been taken against the clauses of the bill from the points of view the debtor, the creditor, the landless tenant, the trader, the bench and the bar. I do not propose to vex the reader with the details. But the controversy in the press has shown at a flash and in a terribly realistic manner how the rural landlord and the landless tenant are the pivot on which hangs our entire life

BROADER POLICY NEEDED

A mere moratorium will do no good; on the other hand at the expiry of that period the ryot may be worse off than before, with a lod of accumulated interest. The editor of the "Swadesamitran" stated the other day by way of clinching the whole position: a fair margin on the fruits of his labours, a fair market for his products, a fair field for the full play of credit facilities, the State should ensure for the ryot. Most important of all, the Government should scale down their levy on land to the equities of a tax.

The Finance Member of the late bureaucratic government once advanced sound doctrine about the spread-over of taxation. In any such spread-over, it is axiomatic the land could not be ignored. From statistics before me, it is seen that 47 per cent. of our population live by exploitation of animals and vegetables. The people engaged in domestic service account for another 27 per cent. This latter, or the majority of them, which is the largest percentage of any province in India, also engage in agriculture. And they come under all the three tenures under which land is held to-day. The ryotwari case has been presented with a certain amount of political acerbity in the past; but it is the least troublesome part of the problem. The case of the Zamindari ryots has since been entrusted to a committee of the legislature; then there are the Inam ryots and the Inamdars and Zamindars. There are good grounds for the belief that the next immediate task of the Government will be to undertake a severe and impartial enquiry into the historical and other incidents connected with the various kinds of tenure, and the readjustment of the burdens borne by the those tenures conformably to the requirements of the State, which is but the commonalty spelt otherwise. It is only from this conviction strong in the public mind that not much criticism has been heard of the failure of the Cabinet to go beyond the recommendations of the Marjoribanks Committee in granting relief to agriculture in the last budget

CUT IN SALARIES

In regard to the question of a cut in salaries the problem bristles with difficulties though there is the undoubted moral influence of the Ministers working on their present salaries. Only about five years ago a scale of salaries were fixed for new entrants in what is called the Jones Report. I understand there is a committee confidentially at work in the Secretariat on this same subject. By the time the legislature next meets we shall have advanced some considerable distance towards a solution of this difficult, delicate and intricate question. It is also hoped that the Government at Simla and in Whitehall may look with reason on the representations made in regard to the very unconscionable salaries the province stands committed to pay some of its officers.

He was the club bore and heartily detested. Rushing into the secretary's room and fuming *with rage, he shouted: "I have just been offered £20 to resign the club. What shall I do?"*

The secretary was quite calm and replied, "Hold on a bit. You'll get a better offer."

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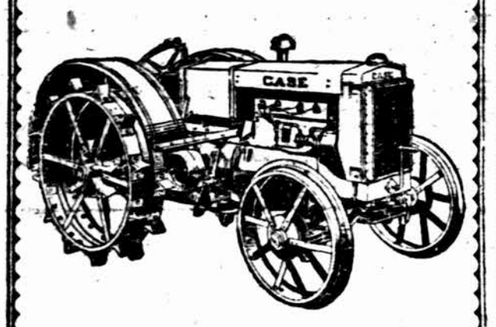

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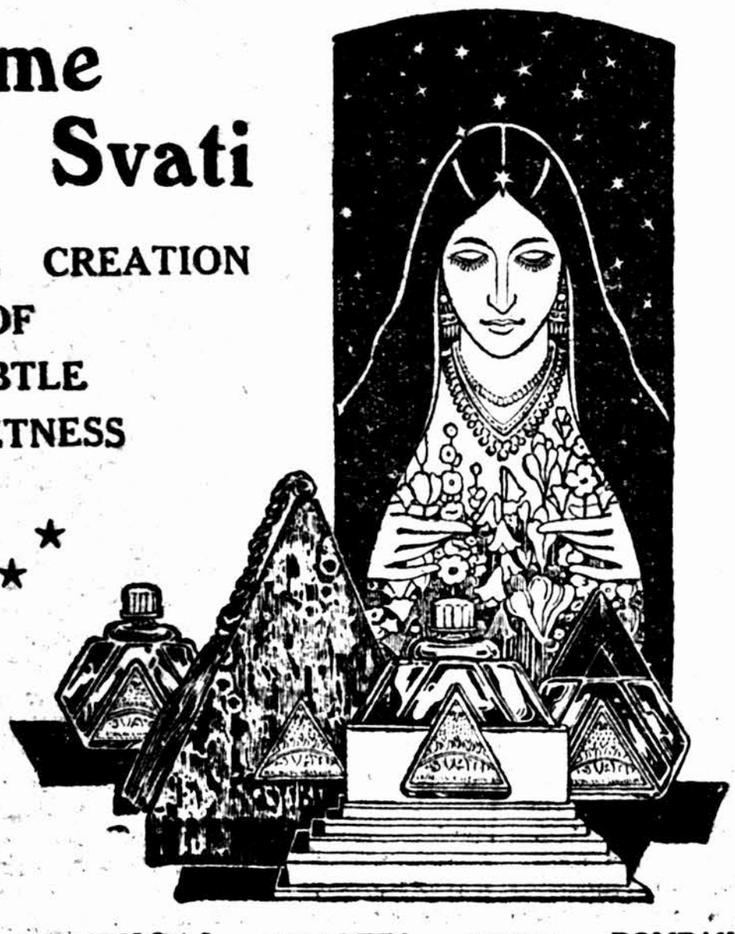

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About Studios And Stars

"NANDA KUMAR"

(CONTRIBUTED).

Of all recorded idylls if love, that of Shri Krishna and the Gopis is at once the most fascinating and the most baffling. The nature of their relationship has been rich food for mystics for centuries. The truth probably is that the young superman had a sort of rainbow effect on the pure hearts and sympathetic minds of the maidens around. Some were impressed by the music of his flute, some by his handsome appearance, some by the boldness of his manner, some by the divine spark of his spirituality; but they were all alike drawn to him by that indescribable, ethereal quality—a magnetic personality.

To portray this on the screen, to make the boyhood of Krishna the subject of a super-production, is an act of courage which, in a producer of anything less than first-class calibre, would amount to rash vanity. Keshavrao Dhaiber has taken the step, and Dhaiber is by far a producer of first-class merit. The very boldness of his choice is proof of his determination to succeed.

At a well-equipped Poona Studio, Dhaiber is producing his "Nanda Kumar" on a colossal scale while three hundred bewitching beauties are being marshalled for a gigantic dance sequence, the flowers in the hair of the leading lady have received equal attention. That is typical of the vast preparation and minute care employed in the making of the picture, which Dhaiber is personally directing.

With Mrs. Durga Khote and Govindrao Tembe at the head, as brilliant cast as can be assembled in Western India has been brought together for "Nanda Kumar." The role of Krishna has been assigned to three child stars—one a mere baby—representing three different stages in the Lord's early career. The settings, costumes and mannerisms have been settled as a result of long and painstaking research.

There is music enough in 'Nanda Kumar" to name it a "musical picture"; enough richness of scene and setting to style a "spectacle"; enough mirth wit and frolic to make it a comedy; and enough tense situations and unexpected turns to take it to the ranks of a first class drama.

'Nandkumar" (Jaishree Films.)

Sabitadevi in "Kokila."

"MUMMY'S BOYS"

At The Broadway

Egyptian Mysterious and romantic Valley of the Kins, a barren depression near the Nile where Tutankhamen and many other Pharaohs of the ancient days were entombed, forms the unique setting for many of the scenes in "Mummy's Boys", Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey's starring vehicle for R.-K.-O. Radio commenced yesterday at the Broadway, Kingsway, Dadar.

As a pair of ditch-diggers who join an expedition to the tomb of King Pharatime, not knowing that a sinister 'curse' has already taken the lives of ten members of a previous party, Bertand Bob find themselves involved from the outset in a series of exciting incidents.

Mysterious Orientals peer through the windows of their employer's home; en route to Egypt the ship is in collision; two members of the expedition disappear in a strange fashion, to the accompaniment of menacing warnings; and when the intrepid pair finally reach the tomb a landslide imprisons them inside it with a murderous maniac.

These and the other weird happenings that befall them, however, frightening as they may be to Wheeler and Woolsey, produce nothing but laughter as far as the audience is concerned, and the authors and scenarists have ingeniously devised a plot that makes "Mummy's Boys" an outstanding contender for the year's hilarity honours.

In a huge reproduction of an actual Egyptian tomb as the setting for the final third of the picture, film audiences will witness a sight that even tourists in Egypt are seldom allowed to observe, most of the tombs being closed to the general public.

The film supports a notable cast including Barbara Pepper, is the heroine, Frank M. Thomas, Moroni Olsen, Willie Best, Mitchell Lewis and Francis McDonald.

The programme includes many interesting side films.

"MANDIR"

At The Imperial

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Film-fans from Bombay and Suburbs have been always very eager to welcome Director Kardar's marvellous production. "Mandir" which has been widely discussed amongst the cine-technicians and producers is his latest creation of art and technique which will be released at the Imperial Cinema (next Saturday).

"Mandir" is a drama of India's glory when the King and his subjects lived in utter happiness, when the King always used to take his people as his own. But there comes a startling incident in his life—which changes him in a different man altogether. "Mandir" is a stirring drama of past, present and future—a saga of eternal truth resusciated to establish the might of divinity—a replica of human pride and suffering. This is a story of the King who possessed and lost the favours of the Goddess Durga, and thought of shaping his own destiny as well as that of his subjects himself.

And what did he do to realize his own ambition. He ordered out to build a big and monumental temple—"Mandir"—sacred abode of Goddess Durga and began worshipping her. What happens then?. This great and soul-stirring drama reveals the soul-stirring situations which culminate into an exciting climax of the theme. Director Kardar has brilliantly displayed his talents and the stars here shine at their best—Raj Kumari (of Devdas fame) and Ansari (of Chandidas fame) are leading the cast. You must never forget to see this great picture at the Imperial Cinema.

"YOU CAN'T HAVE EVERYTHING"

At The Regal

Gay Parade of Personalities in "You Can't Have Everything". Spotlighting a swiftly paced parade of outstanding entertainment personalities such as has been seldom seen on the screen, Twentieth Century-Fox offers a grand festival of top-notch, sensational musical comedy in "You Can't Have Everything" which opened yesterday at the Regal Theatre. Featuring Alice Faye, lilting to new hi-de-heights; the Ritz Brothers, triple threats to gloom; Don Ameche, screen heart-throb and star of radio's biggest show; Charles Winninger radio's "Cap'n Henry"; Louise Hovick, bringing a new personality to the screen Rubinof and his violin; and Tony Martin, romantic rave of the airwaves, Darryl F. Zanuck's newest hit surpasses his famous "Sing Baby, Sing" "One in a Million 'On the Avenue' 'Wake Up and Live' and other musicals Song hits by the ace song-writing team of Mack Gordon and Harry Revel stud the story, which was adapted by Harry Tugend, Jack Yellen and Karl Tunberg from an original by Gregory Ratoff. Alice Faye, who was selected by Irving Berlin and Cole Porter as Hollywood's best song-plugger, plays a singing playwright whose stark, serious tragic masterpiece is adapted by the Ritz Brothers into a howling face. Because she thinks Don Ameche has had a hand in this blasphemous act, Alice puts the kibosh on his romantic ideas, only to relent in subsequent scenes. Liberally interspersed with a variety of entertainment from beginning to end, the story finally unites Alice and Don despite the attempts of Louise Hovick to get Ameche for herself. Other amusement experts in the cast include Arthur Treacher, one long laugh: Phyllis Brooks, sweetest of to-morrow's stars; Tip, Tap and Toe, rhythmic as rain on the roof: Louis Prima and his band the trumpet king at his hottest: and Tyler Brooke. To Norman Taurog the Director, goes much credit for a well-rounded production with its smooth and imperceptible transitions from one variety spot to another. Laurence Schwab served as associate producer.

"Mummy's Boys" at the Broadway Talkies this week

"Storm In A Tea Cup" at the New Empire.

Two-Fold Task Before Congress

(Continued from page 16)

Messrs. Batliwala and Pillay, for example, have rightly evoked strong protests. As Congressmen we stand for complete freedom of speech and writing. If we are true to all that Congress has stood for and fought for all these years, no one under any Congress Ministry, should be prosecuted for sedition except when a charge of incitement to violence can be sustained against him. Apart from this, let us hope Congress Ministers will always resist the temptation, to which previous Governments always succumbed, of making a fetish of Law and Order This, however, does not mean that Congressmen should abuse the liberty that they enjoy under Congress Governments. On the contrary, while giving free expression to our views, we must constantly endeavour to see that the language we use is restrained and dignified. For, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that for the first time since the advent of British domination in the country we have undertaken the responsibility of governing ourselves, so far as we have been permitted to do under the Government of India Act. Therefore, the responsibility for maintaining peace and tranquillity is much more ours than that of the police.

TWO PLANS

The Congress Governments have, as I have said, begun well. But the problems which face them are as complicated as they are numerous. If these problems are to be solved satisfactorily they must formulate well-considered plans. In my opinion they must have two Plans—a Five Year Plan for the full period of their office and a Two Year Plan of ameliorative and constructive work that can be immediately carried out before the exigencies of the political situation compel them to resign, if so decided by the Congress The formulation of such Plans demands the mobilization of all the available talent in the country.

In this connection it is necessary to recall that in August last the Working Committee passed a resolution recommending to the Congress Ministers "the appointment of Committees of experts to consider urgent and vital problems. the solution of which is necessary for any scheme of national reconstruction and social planning". The Working Committee emphasised that such a solution would require extensive surveys and collection of data as well as clearly defined social objective and that many of these problems could not be dealt with effectively on a provincial basis and that the interests of adjoining provinces were interlinked. Having emphasised these considerations, the Working Committee advised that, to begin with, an inter-provincial Committee, of Experts should be appointed to consider the general nature of the problems to be faced and to suggest how and in what order the problems should be tackled. The Experts Committee, it added, might suggest the formation of Special Committees or Boards to consider each problem separately and to advise the Provincial Governments concerned as to the joint action to be undertaken. It is regrettable that, barring one or two Committees appointed by Provincial Governments to deal with specific questions such as the Textile Wages Inquiry Committee and the Criminal Tribes Act Committee in Bombay, no concerted action has been taken to implement the wise recommendation of the Working Committee though two months have elapsed since it was made. I trust that, as a result of the deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee and the consultations among the Ministers that will take place in Calcutta next week, immediate steps in this direction will be taken. Most of our Ministers are able and courageous men, men imbued with the highest ideals of service associated with the Congress, but, we must admit, their energies in the past were diverted from the administrative to the more valuable and pressing field of agitational work. If they are to carry out their new responsibilities with complete success, the advice and services of recognised experts and experienced publicists must constantly be at their disposal.

MOBILISE AGAINST FEDERATION

Again, we have to remember that work in the legislatures has to be related to our main objective of combating the Constitution and preventing the establishment of the Federation contemplated in the Government of India Act. We do not hear nowa-days of deadlocks. But the Congress, though it will not create deadlocks, is pledged not to shirk them. So far as the confidence of the electorate is concerned no Governments could be strongly entrenched in their position than the Congress Cabinets. Nevertheless, they exist on the sufferance of the Governors who may exercise their Special Powers whenever they choose to do so. We have, therefore, to be prepared against this eventuality as well as for the task of resisting the dangerous scheme of Federation. Our best preparation is to consolidate and develop the organizing strength of Congress by enlisting not merely passive but active adherence of increasing number of men and women in every village, town and city by carrying on constructive work among them and serving them in every manner that is possible.

To judge by recent tendencies the majority of the Princes, if not all, will join the Federation. The only manner in which we can bring pressure to bear upon them is to help and encourage the people of Indian States in their endeavour to organize themselves and wrest from their unwilling rulers their legitimate rights to control the administration of their affairs

JINNAH'S HYMN OF HATE.

So far as the Muslim League is concerned, though Mr. Jinnah is himself one of the stoutest opponents of the Federal scheme and though the League has just passed a resolution denouncing it. the alliance which Mr. Jinnah has entered into with Mr. Fazlul Haque and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and their followers points to a danger which we cannot ignore and that danger is that the resolution of the League will remain a pious aspiration and Mr. Jinnah as has happened recently, will be stampeded by his reactionary allies into adopting a course of action that will facilitate rather than prevent the inauguration of the Federation We can avert the danger only by hastening a Hindu-Muslim Settlement, which I consider to be the paramount and most urgent duty of Congressmen If the proceedings of the session of the Muslim League held last week in Lucknow are any indication of events to follow, such a settlement seems to be far off. There was a time not very long ago when Mr. Jinnah was proud to bear the title of the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity. To-day he seems to take a strange pride in playing the role of the wrecker of that unity. Every patriotic Muslim as well as Hindu has read the report of the proceedings of the Lucknow session of the Muslim League with pain and amazement Mr Jinnah gave the lead by delivering a presidential address that was from the beginning to the end a hymn of hate against the Congress and that lead was followed by most of the speakers, the culminating point being reached by the Bengal Pre-

(Continued on page 36)

The Gift of Divali

BOMBAY TALKIES PRESENT

Devika Rani

Jeevan Prabhat

(It is greater than "ACHHUT KANNYA")

with

MUMTAZ ALI, MAYA DEVI, RENUKA DEVI, KISHORE SAHU, PITHAWALA, KAMTA PRASHAD, M. NAZIR, SAROJ BORKAR and others.

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★ Two Fascinating Dance Numbers

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Commencing Shortly

WHEN? WHERE?

For Date And Theatre Watch Further Announcements

Ribbentrop Talks With Duce & Ciano

Move For New Mediterranean Agreement

Early End Of Civil War In Spain?

ROME, October 22.

Herr Von Ribbentrop had conversations with Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano this evening.

It is believed they discussed the future policy of the Rome-Berlin Axis in view of the changed situation in Spain and the Non-Intervention Committee.

IT IS THOUGHT THAT GERMANY WISHES TO SOUND ITALY ON LINES THE LATTER WILL TAKE IN THE ANGLO-ITALIAN TALKS FOR A NEW MEDITERRANEAN AGREEMENT AND TO EXPRESS THE GERMAN VIEWS ABOUT THEM.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech in the Commons, especially its strong expressions of belief in Italy's good faith, has made an excellent impression in Italy.

It is felt here that, as a result of the capture of Gijon, the end of the Civil War in Spain is in sight. It is given anything from three to twelve months longer.—Reuter.

DIFFICULTIES IN NON-INTERVENTION TALKS

LONDON. Oct. 22.

Three difficulties arose at the meeting of the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee which lasted over four hours.

Firstly, Count Grandi insisted that all members of the Sub-Committee should unanimously agree to the British plan in the same way that Italy had done;

Secondly, the Russian delegate intimated that the Soviet was not prepared to grant belligerent rights to the parties in Spain until withdrawal of volunteers was completed;

Thirdly, the Italian, Portuguese and German delegates stated that their respective Governments could not consider themselves bound by any figures published by the Commission to be sent to Spain on the number of volunteers actually fighting in Spain.

It is understood that no agreement has been reached regarding the numerical strength of token withdrawals but the figure of a thousand was suggested by the British delegate.

The Soviet delegate refused to consider equal withdrawals and suggested a ratio of five Franco volunteers to one from Valencia side.

The Committee will meet again on Monday.

Meanwhile, the delegates will refer to the questions to their respective Governments for consideration.—Reuter.

REFUGEE BOATS BOMBED

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, Oct. 23.

A vivid description of the wild stampede of refugee women, children and militiamen from Gijon, to get aboard three British cargo steamers, before the surrender of the town, was given by the crew of the cruiser "Southampton", which arrived here from the Asturian coast.

The fishing boats and trawlers, in which the refugees were taken out to the cargo steamers, were raked by machinegun fire from quays by Government militia or Franco's sympathisers. Many refugees were drowned in trying to board the cargo steamers.

The Insurgent spoils at Gijon are said to comprise hundreds of guns, scores of thousands of rifles, millions of rounds of ammunition, a hundred armoured cars, 32 Russian tanks and vast stores.—Reuter.

Italo-Japanese Entente?

"Considerably Significant"

ON EVE OF BRUSSELS' CONFERENCE

TOKIO: October 23.

Hurried journeyings of Japanese Ambassadors in Europe have evoked a denial from a Foreign Office spokesman of any immediate possibility of a new triple alliance.

The "Nichinichi Shimbun," however, states that it learns from a reliable source that a "considerably significant understanding" has been reached between Japan and Italy concerning the circumstances in which Italy decided to participate in the Brussels Conference.—Reuter.

HOLDING UP JAPANESE ADVANCE

PEIPING, Oct. 23.

In order to hold up the Japanese advance in Shantung Province the Chinese are reported to have destroyed the embankments of the Tuhai river and flooded the countryside.

The Japanese claim to have reached Linghsien the highroad to Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung.—Reuter.

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SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

"Art In The Home" Exhibition

Foundation For Building National Ideals

(BY M. R. PAPIA.)

(An Exhibition to be held in the Town Hall, in the end of November 1937, Bombay.)

This exhibition has been organised by the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal of Bombay. The main principle in the mind of the organisers is to attempt to show how in the home beauty, good taste and utility can be combined. Emphasis is particularly laid on ideas that can be put to practical use and that the exhibits may not be too expensive for those with moderate means. Exhibits are invited from the general public and exhibitors will be allowed to sell their exhibits during the exhibition. Prizes are offered in each of the branches of the exhibition with a view to provide competition and to attract people from all over the country to send suitable articles and exhibits.

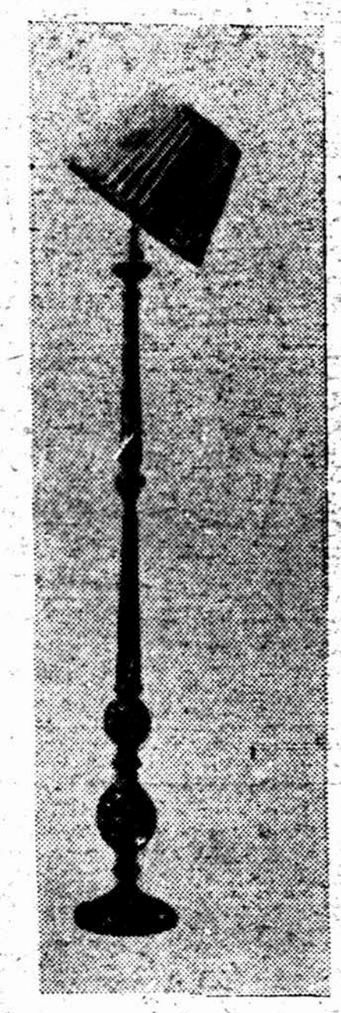
The range of the exhibition comprises all that goes to make the Home, from the external appearance of the house or building to the minutest details of its interior arrangements and decorations. Drawings, paintings, charts and photographs of buildings, both urban and rural will be exhibited. Suggestions and illustrations of the designs for country cottages and flats and tenements for the town worker suitable to Indian conditions are welcomed as exhibits.

As for the interior of the Home, everything that goes to beautify it and increase its comforts will be given a prominent place in the exhibition. A special attempt is made to invite new ideas as regards the Nursery. Original ideas and exhibits for Nursery furniture and Nursery curtains, etc., will be greatly appreciated. The public are also invited to contribute exhibits of pictures for the decoration of the Nursery and pictures for Nursery books, for Indian Nursery rhyme books and for other such educative purposes.

As regards furniture and furnishing the exhibition will contain several rooms furnished in an appropriate manner in the best modern taste, both European and Indian fashion. Every article of beauty will be shown in its proper setting of serving some purpose in the home. Simple designs and colour schemes in everything, from furniture to cushions, curtains, table-cloths, pillow-cases, bed spreads, etc., are welcomed as exhibits. Pictures, photographs, sculptures and such other works of art suitable for the decoration of the home will have their due place in the exhibition.

There is one further aspect of the Home included in the exhibition viz., home-drafts such as cutting, sewing and designs in Sari borders. The dresses of women and children add beauty to the home just as much as other things. Besides, the drafts and hobbies are practiced in the home and go to make the home what it should be.

In short, the Exhibition aims at showing how the Home can be beautiful, tasteful and comfortable without being too expensive. It aims at inspiring a distinctive style both in the indigenously Indian manner of living, and also to those the prefer it in the European fashion. The object is to inculcate ideals as regards the Home: to make the Home the embodiment of ideals It naturally attempts to make its appeal to the middle class people, for at present it is only they who can afford a real Home. Still, even to the workers, it will teach the important truth that Home should be the product of ideals, and not a haphazard conglomeration of things—and further, the organisers are making a sincere effort to provide in the exhibition, items which even the worker could hope to introduce in his house.



One of the exquisite exhibits at the Art In The Home Exhibition, indicating the possibilities Indian traditional craft designs adapted to modern needs.

Art Of Living.

It might be appropriate here, after this brief descriptive plan of the Exhibition, to say something of the reflections that the idea of such an Exhibition calls to mind. It is well-known that we in India have much to learn of the Arts of Living. The Indian home is not truly a home but a mere place of shelter. In most homes art and ideals have no place. To begin with, the structure and the building is not the product of ideals of those who dwell in it, or for that matter, even of the owner to whom only the return in money terms matters. Then, the furniture and interior arrangements of the usual type of home exhibits no plans, no taste and often even no sense of utility and comforts Good things are found side by side with things grown old and useless; beauty is found mixed with ugliness; and things useful to the older people are found joggling with the play things of the young. If there is any purpose to be discovered in the organisation of the normal home in India it is the grim determination to make each article serve for the maximum period of time possible, and in no event to incur capital expenditure on beauty and comfort in the Home.

Ideals To Be Realised.

Just as the normal Indian husband has never thought of his wife as the embodiment of his ideals, whom he has wooed and cherished and struggle to win as men strive to attain their ideals, in the same way the home is not thought of by our people as the embodiment of ideals they would wish to fulfil in their lives. Thus the difficiencies in the Arts of Living go deeper than the outward superficial fact of ugly and uncomfortable homes. The people who could keep the home in such a fashion could certainly not have cherished ideals about home life. Men who in other countries work and toil all day and spend their leisure at the lawn-mover exhibit ideals rarely found in our country. It is in the home that most men enjoy their leisure hours which are really the objective of the working day. It is the home which makes the human animal a human being a place where ideals of man and women find realisation. They live for their homes and it is in the home that the future generation finds its birth and is reared to maturity. Our homes are deficient because the ideals are lacking or weak. And because the ideals as to the end of human toil are weak, the zest in life is lacking and the zest for toil is gone.

True, many a difficulty and hardships have reduced our population to this deplorable state. It is also true that great changes are taking place to-day. But there is a danger that, in the currents and cross currents of ideas which move the minds of men to-day, some of the fundamental difficiencies of our culture might be forgotten, and only merely the outward form attempted to be changed. The Exhibition of "Art in the Home" will be an apt reminder that if we would have our nation rise to the level of other nations, we must counteract that element in our culture which deliberately discourages the physical joys of life and the individual's aspirations and ideals. The exhibition will show the difference between what 'is' and what might 'be' and if it raises in our people a desire for beautiful homes, it will be through its inspiring the ideals that have remained dormant in us.

The Needs Of The Nation.

The organisers of this "Art in the Home" exhibition may or may not have thought out their principles in this fashion. It may be that they have had the insight to see in a flash one of the most crying needs of our nation. And having seen the need they seek to fulfil it by showing in this exhibition, that given the will to improve, our people can do so even with the present low level of incomes. Because the Exhibition is a product of voluntary effort, it cannot be on a grand and spectacular scale so as to impress its lesson on the minds of all who come to see it. One can imagine into how powerful an influence a Hitler at the head of affairs could have raised this idea. He would have had the actual buildings constructed, instead of mere drawings and charts as is here attempted, and the houses would have gardens and there would be scores of models of planned cities suburbs and villages But let us hope that this exhibition even on a modest scale will not fail at least to impress the thinking mind and the lesson will pierce the hearts of a few of our people, that the home should be the embodiment of ideals, that no man ought to allow himself to be so poor as not to afford it—at least a partial realisation of those ideals and further, that the Home can still be beautiful without much expense.

Group photograph taken at the party given by Mr. H. R. Krishnamurthi, representative of "Chronicle" at Mysore, to Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" during his recent visit to Bangalore.

Group photo taken at the Arshika Samaj on the conclusion of the series of discourses on "Krishna Leela," by Brahmasri Vasudeva Nambudripad.

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Unchanged But Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, October 23

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton opened quiet and thereafter prices steadily declined and closed weak.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm. Jute also ruled better.

WALL STREET EASY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Oct 23

Previous closing	8.29
To-day's opening	8.23
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	8.14
Difference	—15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Oct 23

Previous closing	4.76
To-day's opening	4.75
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.75
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 162-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 23

Cotton after early steadiness gave way under increased selling pressure and hedging influenced by further increase in private estimates while President Roosevelt's remarks regarding provisions for farm legislation also, depressed values.

Trading in December commenced at 8.28 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. Prices fell on lower Liverpool and local and foreign selling with increased hedging under which prices steadily fell to 8.17 when upon renewed hedging pressure December further declined and closed at 8.14 with a decline of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 23

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.31/8.29) 8.28/8.28
January (8.29/8.29) 8.2)/8.29
March (8.25/8.24) 8.25/8.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 23

American October (4.69) 4.67
American December (4.76) 4.73
Sakels November (6.15) 6.03
Sakels January (6.59) 6.51

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 23

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 165-4 and Rs. 163-8. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 163-3.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 23

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2)) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

New Crop October November (£21 1/8 sellers) £21 7/16 sellers
Dunlop October (£23 1/4) £23 1/4 sellers.
Lightning October (£21 3/4) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 buyers) 7 11/16 buyers
Forward January March (7 13/16 paid and value) 7 7/8 paid and sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Oct 23

Previous closing	4.95 1/8
To-day's opening	4.95 1/8
To-day's closing	4.95

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London,n Oct 23

Previous closing	4.95.17
To-day's opening	4.95.15
To-day's closing	4.95.12

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 23

Previous closing	146.22
To-day's opening	146.21
To-day's closing	146.28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 23

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.15 and then slightly improved to 4.95.18 and closed at 4.95.12.

Franc opened at 146.21 and kept steady with practically no variation but closed at 146.28.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.040) 11.044
New York on Bombay (37.43) 37.41
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93
London on Milan (94.15) 94.12
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Oct 23	
Spot	(19 7/8d.)	19 7/8d.
Forward	(19 13/16d.)	19 13/16d.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November October (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta October November (£15 5/8 sellers) £15 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata October (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal November (£13 3/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 23

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 101 and March 98. The market was devoid of interest with traders generally holding back pending developments in the political situation but the undertone kept steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 23

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.98 1/4. Prices advanced moderately on scattered support by local interests but the general enquiry was lacking in the absence of any good outside cables.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, Oct 23

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	2	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	3	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	3	3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	3	3

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Abundant Supply Of Credit

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 23

Money market: With an abundant supply of credit available for safety first employment and the Government cutting down their offerings of treasury bills, discount brokers finding recent scanty profits dissolving in thin air.

This week's Bank of England return is noteworthy for the decline of five and a half million sterling in the note circulation is generally attributed to the French dishoarding.

Wall Street opened easy.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct 23

To-day's closing quotations:

Sind cotton January	16	7	0
Punjab January	13	15	3
Desi American January	17	15	9
Tone steady.			
Wheat October	29	7	0
Wheat November	29	9	3
Wheat December	29	15	9
Wheat July	28	1	9
Tone steady.			
Gram October	22	10	0
Gram November	22	14	3
Gram December	23	3	9
Gram July	22	7	0
Toria November	40	5	3
Toria December	40	0	6
Toria February	38	3	0
Cottonseed January	15	10	6

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£218 3/4 buyers £219 sellers. Irregular) closed

Lead (£19 9/16 buyers £18 5/8 sellers. Firm) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£49 to £51) closed

Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct 23

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Business small. Market steady."

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 23

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-8) £7-0-8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 23

Silver ready	50	0	0
Silver 1st settlement Kartak	50	12	0
Silver 2nd settlement Magsar	50	13	0
Gold ready	24	12	3
Gold 1st settlement Kartak	34	12	3
Gold 2nd settlement Magsar	34	12	3
Sovereign	22	3	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Oct 23

Liverpool wheat October closed at 106 1/8 as against the previous closing at 104

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 23

Wheat January	5	5	9
Wheat May	5	3	6
Linseed	8	3	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 23

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 23

To-day's opening rates were as follows:

General Motors (dol 40 3/4) dol 39 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/2) dol 29 5/8

U S Steel Common (dol 60) dol 57 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 115) dol 111

"ABOLISH ZAMINDARI"

Babina Kisans' Demand

JHANSI, October 23.

A District Kisan Conference was held under the presidentship of Mr. K. N. Joglekar in the village of Babina. A large number of delegates, besides workers, attended.

In the course of his address, Mr. Joglekar criticized the Congress Ministries for not fulfilling their election pledges.

If the workers and peasants, he continued, joined together and placed the demands, they could tend them.

The Conference adopted a resolution demanding the abolition of Zamindari.

Another resolution sympathising with the Spanish Government and the Chinese people was also passed.—A. P.

Injuries In Wake Of Fire

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

A cracker burst outside a fireworks shop in Chitli Qabar, and burning fragments flew into the shop.

This is what happened:—

The fireworks were ignited,

the shop was gutted,

its two inmates were severely burned and nearly suffocated by smoke,

a pedestrian was knocked down by the fire engine which came to extinguish the blaze.

Now the two fireworks salesmen and the pedestrian are lying in Irwin Hospital wondering just how soon they can find out who owned the cracker.—A.P.

Police Watch Congress Workers

KHALRA, Oct. 21.

In connection with the Viceregal Durbar, now being held here, it is understood, Sardar Sajjan Singh, Secretary, Majha District Congress Committee, Lahore Pandit Harnam Dass, a Congress worker of village Wan, Sardar Thaker Singh, a Congress worker of Chawind and Sardar Nath Singh of village Dhun, Lahore District, have been put under police surveillance Special police constables have been deputed to watch their movements, day and night.—United Press.

CELESTIAL SCENERY THROUGH TELESCOPE

TWELFTH LECTURE ON SATURDAY NEXT

Under the auspices of the Amateur Astronomers League, on Saturday, 30th instant at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on the terrace of Prag Lila Mansion, No. 68, Pedder Road, (three minutes from Bus Station, near Kemp & Co.), Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will deliver in English, a public lecture, with illustrative explanations of gazing the Stars and identifying the Constellations All are invited to enjoy celestial scenery through the telescope. Lift will be available, but no chairs on terrace. There will be no fees and no collections.

Art In The Home Exhibition

Exhibits are invited from the general public for this exhibition Over a score of prizes are offered in the various departments of the exhibition. Only articles made from wholly swadeshi materials will be accepted.

The above exhibition will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay. For further particulars apply to the Honorary Secretaries, Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal, (Art Exhibition Committee) Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 23.

2 3/4 per cent 1938/52 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 100/13
4 per cent 1941 103/8
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/12
5 per cent 1939/44 105/4
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent 1918/50 Loan 102/4

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1954/63 102
3 per cent 1945/55 120/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 109/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118
5 per cent 1954 131
6 per cent K P I 1956 131

Market:—Steady.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct. 23.

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK.—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/2
Bank's buying T T 266 5/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,094
Bank's buying T T 1,114

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95 3/16 22nd instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 23rd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 23rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 17/64 23rd instant
Java/London 8.93 1/4 23rd instant.
London/Paris 146.22 22nd instant.
London/Belgium 29.38 1/4 22nd instant.
London/Switzerland 21.50 3/4 22nd instant.
London/Berlin 12.33 22nd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 22nd instant.
London/New York 4.95.17 22nd instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.95 5/8 22nd instant.
London/Italy 94.13 22nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-7 21st instant.
Gold £7-0-8 22nd instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 22nd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 22nd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 45 22nd instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 22nd instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 22.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy. Steady	73/9

LONDON METALS

London, Oct. 22.

Copper	£44 18 9
Spelter	£17 18 9
Tin	£216 0 0
Lead	£18 7 6

Speculative Activity In Steel Shares

COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES LOOK DOWN

Approaching Settlement To Induce Realising

BOMBAY: October 23.

After a collapse during the early part of the week, the Wall Street Market tried to improve its "morale," but met with little success and yesterday prices again declined and U S. Steel shares closed at dollars 58.

The local market which is being manipulated by Professional Operators took no notice of the developments on foreign Stock Exchanges. Tata Steel shares met with active support and prices were pushed up to-day during the early part but later on there was some realising which wiped off the improvement and closing prices do not show any important change in Steel shares.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet with a marked absence of any important support from interested parties and closed a few points below.

In view of the month-end settlement, it is generally believed that there will be considerable realising and prices will reach low-levels.

The local market remains highly manipulated by powerful Professional Operators and while we do not favour the short side, we think it advisable to be cautious in following the rise.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1,067, and after declining to Rs. 1,062 prices advanced to Rs. 1,080, when realising appeared and prices declined to Rs. 1,062 and closed at Rs. 1,065. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 288 and closed at Rs. 284. Central India Mills opened at Rs. 313 and closed at Rs 315. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 366 and Simplex shares were steady at Rs. 114. Swadeshi Mills closed quiet at Rs. 308.

Associated Cements fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at Rs. 156. Hydro-Electric Section was neglected and quotations were mostly unchanged.

Tata Steels were active. Dfds. opened at Rs 1,560, which was the lowest level for the day and under Professional support rose to Rs. 1,600, when the improvement was checked by realising and prices eased off to Rs. 1,580. Ordinary shares after advancing to Rs. 350, closed at Rs. 347-8. Bellapurs were quiet and Bombay Burmas closed quiet at Rs. 770. Bombay Steams closed at Rs. 223.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Bombay Dyeing (1072/8) 1067 1062 1080 1072 1062 1065
Century (291/4) 283 286 283 284
Central India (316/4) 313 317 316 318 315
Kohinoor (369/4) 368 366
New Great (310) 307 306 310 306
Simplex (113/12) 113 115 114
Swadeshi (311/4) 310 308
Associated Cement (156/4) 156 155/8 156
Andhra (2582/8) 1582
Tata Hydro (160) 160 159/11
Tata Power (1465) 1465 1472 1467
Tram. Ord. (133/2) 133
T. Steel Dfd. (1580) 1560 1580 1575 1585 1600 1595 1600 1587 1597 1590 1580
T. Steel Ord. (346/8) 343 347/8 346/8 350 349/8 348 347/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (166/12) 167 165/12
Bellapur (195) 194 195 192/8
B. Steam (230) 227 221 223
B. Burma (776/4) 772 775 770

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	390	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs 25)	1065	0
100 CENTURY	284	6
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	315	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	267	8
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	117	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	477	8
I E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-9-	6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	161	4
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	232	8
100 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1790	0
100 Indore	77	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	151	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	366	14
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	680	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1280	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126	4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	306	4
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (10)	348	2
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	70	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2330	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	114	6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	308	12
100 SWAN (nil)	122	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1490	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	118	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	6
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1557	8
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	383	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	124	12
5 Union (As 4)	5 9	0
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	156	0
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	995	0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	15	13
20 Mercantile	56	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	8
200 Oriental (125)	4,760	
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	157	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs 45)	1590	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	130	10 XD
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	271	
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	159	11
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1467	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	950	0
100 C. Province	97	8
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	95	8
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99	8
500 Tapti Valley	765	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	10	7
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3	1
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1)	50	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs 2)	73	4
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1580	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	347	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	335	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	192	8
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	876	4
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	223	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	770	0
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 8)	253	2
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 6	9
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	103	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	157	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	565	0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	775	0
20 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	92	8
15 Scindia	27	14
25 Tata Oil Mill	34	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,505	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	547	8
3 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159	6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power XD	1,532	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

BOMBAY COTTON

Extremely Dull Session

Bombay, Oct. 23.

In the absence of any fresh development in foreign markets, the local market was extremely dull with a restricted turnover.

In sympathy with a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 164/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and with scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 164/14. The market remained quiet but steady at this level.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and the local market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach	A/M	165	0 0
Oomra	D/J	144	0 0
Oomra	March	145	8 0
Bengal	D/J	129	8 0
Bengal	March	130	0 0

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Oct. 23.

December	58.70
January	58.00

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct. 23.

December	228.70+130
January	227.60+10
February	227.80+10
April	227.30+130

GOLD & SILVER

Steady Undertone

Bombay, Oct. 23.

The local market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate support in silver.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny at £7-0-8 and London/Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 146 22. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.95 1/8.

London silver prices declined 1/16d. for spot and forward at 19 7/8d. and 19 13/16d. respectively.

There was little general selling and buyers were scarce. The market was quiet. Later on there were small buyers at fixed prices but there was no offering.

New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices closed 5 to 20 points down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 17/64. The local market fairly steady with a moderate demand prices registered small improvement in silver while gold was quiet with a slight increase in offerings. The undertone of the market was good.

GOLD

Ready		34 12	3
Kartak	delivery	34 12	6
Kartak	Teji-mandi	0 3	0
Magsar	delivery	34 12	6
Magsar	Teji-mandi	0 4	9

SILVER

Ready		50 12	6
Asn		50 12	6
Kartak	delivery	50 14	0
Kartak	Teji-mandi	0 10	6
Magsar	delivery	50 15	6
Magsar	Teji-mandi	1 0	0

Montreal Silver

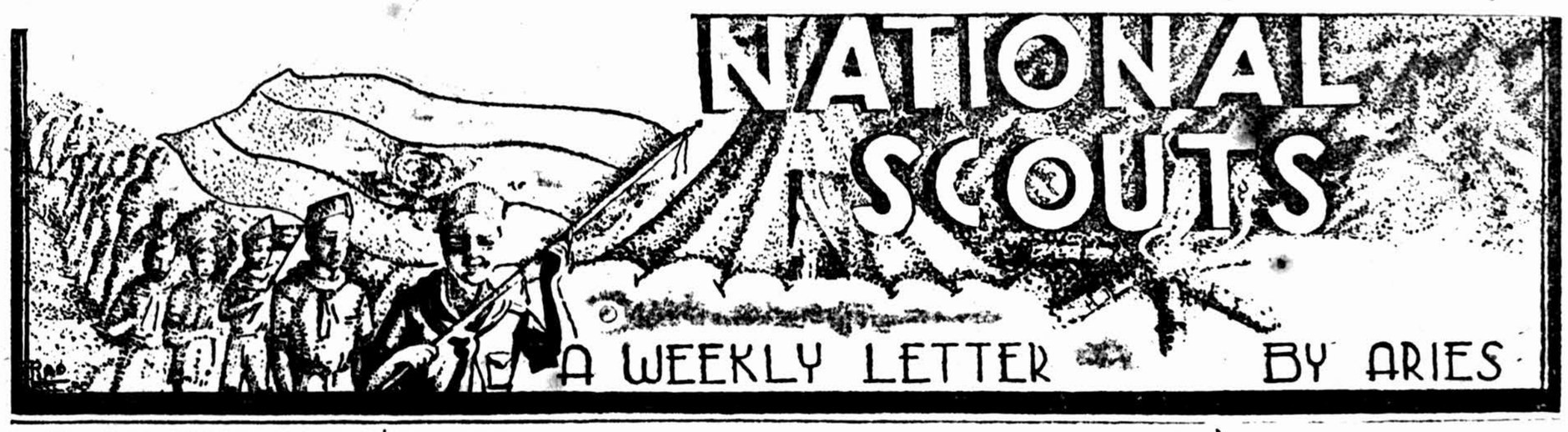
Montreal, Oct. 22.

October	44.50—05
December	44.80—10
March	44.30—20

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, Oct. 21.

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that practically the only demand has been from bears to cover their maturing commitments but in the absence of selling pressure the price was steadily maintained for the greater part of the week. Indian prices have been declining and a slightly lower levels seem to be possible"—Reuter.



Bombay Rangers

The Indian National Scout Association has not the slightest intention of criticising its sister organisations who have the right to conduct, manage or mismanage their organisations as they may desire. But it is very necessary to expose the actual working of the B. P. Movement which loudly broadcasts its international training and the national background of its outlook. The Rangers are the elder section of the Girl Guide Movement and the women who are members of it are above eighteen years of age. The chief ideal of the Ranger movement is Service, and yet the nature of the work done by it will be revealed by the following programme which has been sent to us by a sympathiser of the National Movement amongst the Rangers of Bombay. This programme is accompanied by a letter where the Ranger expresses her utter disgust of the Girl Guide Movement in Bombay which she characterises as "hypocritical, anti-national and superfluous." According to her the movement is a small show run by a coterie and functions more or less like a recreational club. Under the combined leadership of Mrs. Eastley and Miss Rustomjee the standard of efficiency of this movement has fallen so low that it hardly does anything beyond organising distant trips where guides and non guides enjoy luxuries and pleasures under the cloak of the Guide Uniform. There is hardly anything of genuine guiding, there is hardly any public service worth its name, and the movement is almost confined to the city under the leadership of Missionaries and Headmistresses of reactionary schools

LEAP-FROG: This is more difficult than the usual jumping straight over the back.

The programme of the Bombay Rangers for the last quarter of this year, when the whole scout world from the Viceroy downwards is seething with unrest, discontent and desire for change, when the Provincial Scout Associations are vying with each other to nationalise scouting and make it useful to our children, when every attempt is being made for unity and understanding, is such as to disgrace any sincere Movement which thrives under the banner of the Scout or Guide Movement.

NATIONAL SCOUTS SWIMMING IN THE TANSA LAKE.

The Rangers' Programme

Here is the programme:

THE RANGER CLUB

"OCTOBER 11th: Monday 5-30 P. M. at the Division Office:

A Special Meeting to learn HANDCRAFT—Mrs. Flynn having very kindly consented to come and show us how to make pretty and useful articles. Please note the date and do not miss it.

OCTOBER 21st—Thursday 5-30 P.M. SAIL IN THE HARBOUR: Meeting place—The Gateway, Apollo Bunder. Will those intending to come please inform one of the Secretaries by the 15th October?

Mrs. Varde, (Tel. 28224) Coover Villa, Colaba, Bombay 5.

Mrs. Lalkaka, (Tel. 41681) Nishat, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

NOVEMBER 11th—Thursday 5-30 P.M. at the Division Office

TALK—by Miss Jer Patel on SOCIAL WORK as seen by her in the West.

NOVEMBER 25th—Thursday 5-30 P.M. at the Division Office

CHRISTMAS PARTY.

(Be sure to come and join in the fun).

DECEMBER 2nd—Thursday (time and details later).

PICNIC VISIT TO THE ZOO."

We present the programme to Lady Baden-Powell to tell her in what manner the utterly hopeless leadership of the Guide Movement in Bombay is serving the Scout ideal Is this a programme of a Guide Movement or of a lady's gymkhana? Is the Guide Movement run for the benefit of a few pleasure-seekers who seem to have hardly any notion of what Girl Guiding means, or is it a programme of education, training and service?

What handicrafts are going to be taught by Mrs. Flynn to our Indian Guides? Perhaps she had better teach them to embroider a Union Jack to serve as a fitting shrowd over the coffin of the B P. Movement. Or some artificial paper flowers will excellently serve the same purpose.

The sail in the harbour is perhaps a special method of viewing the slum problem of our city from the cool air of a safe distance The Guides staying at Napean Sea Road and Colaba had better organise some trips through the mill areas to realise the true functions of a Guide Movement.

Instead of Miss Patel talking to a group of Rangers lately flushed by the cool air of the sea, why should not Mrs. Eastley tell Miss Patel what splendid social work was done by our Rangers in Bombay when she was realising what was done in Europe? Surely there will be an account that will bring a Thanks Badge to every Ranger Leader who has so far miserably failed to practise the ideal of the Guide Movement.

We do not mind if all the Rangers go to join the fun of the Christmas party; but need we remind these Indian ladies that twentytwo crores of our Indians will be celebrating their new year in the first week of November? Why not a fire-works party during Diwali to popularise the very Indian Guide Movement in Bombay? We wonder what the fate of some of these Guides had been if they would have been Indian enough to suggest a celebration of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi? Such treason can be no true expression of the type of loyalty that leaders of the Guide Movement infects into the heart of our unfortunate Indian girls whose destinies are left to their keeping.

We shall not complain of the last item where the programme has a fitting finale in a Zoo.

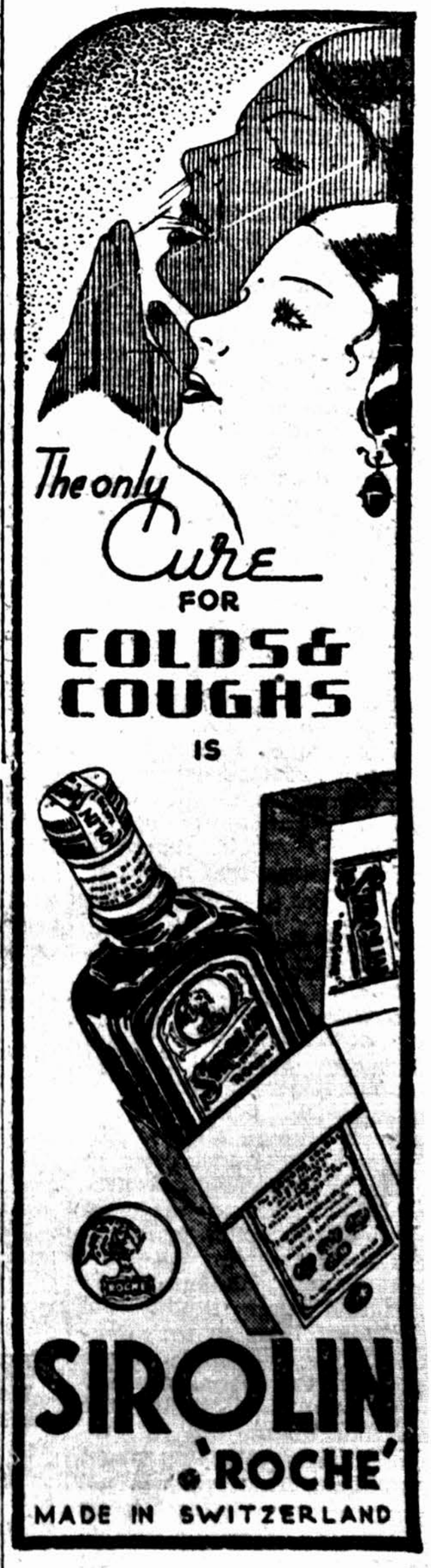
B. P. Scouters Must Act

It is very unfortunate that when the whole of the Bombay province is determined to end its relations with the imperial Headquarters the Bombay Local Association, led by a handful of reactionaries is attempting to come in the way of the work of the Provincial Council. It is very strange that such a momentous issue as the ending of its own existence is considered, yet the governing body has not dared to summon the whole Association to give its considered opinion. The Local Association consists of bona fide scoutmasters, cubmasters and other scout members and a number of gentlemen whose only qualification is that they pay Rs 5 every year, and without putting on the uniform or taking the Scout Pledge, they begin to rule the destinies of our children Some of them even become Commissioners, and on account of their other lovalties, mislead the movement and hamper its progress. I, therefore, do not mean that if the whole Association is summoned its decision will be in any way so different from the decision of the Governing Council ruled by a coterie But if the officers of the Association have the courage to face the decision of the scoutmasters only, then they will realise the way the wind is blowing During the last week I had an opportunity to meet many of the scoutmasters of the Local Association and I was surprised to find the amount of feeling that has been aroused against those

A SCOUT ON THE WATCH.

who claim to represent the Association. The majority of the six representatives of scoutmasters in the Governing Council are up in revolt against the Governing Council, and yet the representatives and Commissioners of the govern-

(Continued on Page 23.)



Fight Federation Through Communal Unity

(Continued from page 30)

mier, Mr. Fazlul Haque, who indulged in a threat of retaliation against Hindus in Bengal as a protest against imaginary oppression of Muslims in Congress governed provinces.

Though Mr. Fazlul Haque happens to be the Prime Minister of Bengal there is no need to attach importance to his irresponsible threat because he has established a notorious record for changing his views from day to day. It is enough to remember that Mr. Fazlul Haque, who to-day accuses the Congress of falsehood and hypocrisy was not many months ago asking his co-religionists to join the Congress and came to power because his Praja Party had made common cause with and was supported by the Congress during the last Assembly elections.

"BANDE MATARAM".

Hitherto we were familiar with Mr. Jinnah's "Fourteen Points." Now he has added to them some more. He says that the Congress is dominated by exclusively Hindu mentality. He objects to the "Bande Mataram" and the National Flag and complains that the Congress is determined to make Hindi the national language. Now whatever the origin of the "Bande Mataram" it has, in recent years been associated with India's fight for national freedom. Mr. Jinnah himself has attended several sessions of the Congress as its member and listened to it without any complaint. Nevertheless as Pandit Jawaharlal stated the other day, the Congress is prepared to accept any other song as a National song provided it satisfies all the conditions of such a song. Let Mr. Jinnah and his friends help to offer such a substitute and the Congress will be only too willing to accept it.

NATIONAL FLAG.

So far as the National Flag is concerned it is difficult to understand Mr. Jinnah's objection to it. The Charkha in it is an emblem of India's poverty and the method of its eradication and does Mr. Jinnah deny that thousands of Indian patriots, Muslims as well as Hindus have fought for the honour of that flag, gone to jail, borne lathi charges and suffered innumerable hardships?

JAWAHAR'S BROCHURE.

As regards Hindi, so far as the Congress is concerned the national language is to be Hindustani which is to be neither Hindi alone nor Urdu alone, but an amalgamation of the two containing the least possible number of Sanskrit and Arabic and Persian words, and written in both the Nagri and Urdu scripts. In this connection the brochure on the subject recently published by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should convince all unprejudiced critics of the Congress about its national outlook in this matter I would commend Mr. Jinnah to study that brochure.

CONGRESS & AWARD.

Mr. Jinnan accuses the Congress of having followed an exclusively Hindu policy. Has Mr. Jinnah forgotten that though a large section of Hindus and Sikhs carried on an agitation against the Communal Award, the Congress true to its policy of impartiality as between all communities refused either to accept or reject it? Was that an exclusively Hindu policy? And was it an exclusively Hindu policy when not only did the Congress not surrender to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other Hindus but fought against them in the Central Assembly election on the issue of the Communal Award? That policy of impartiality the Congress has maintained till to-day and whatever its view about the Communal Award it will not be a party to the latter being scrapped until a substitute acceptable to Muslims as well as other communities is found.

Mr. Jinnah's tirade against the Congress in regard to the selection of Muslim Ministers is as unjust as it betrays an amazing refusal in an eminent constitutionalist like him to accept the principle of joint responsibility. He evidently supports the action of the Congress in having a coalition Ministry in the N. W. F. Province. Mr. Jinnah can have, if he so wishes, the same arrangement in other provinces where there are Congress Cabinets.

"UNGRATEFUL."

Mr. Jinnah is so blinded by his present hatred of the Congress that there is no reference in his address to the true "raison d'etre" of the Congress and no expression of gratitude for all that it has done to hasten the day of India's freedom. The Congress exists only for securing independence for the country, for establishing a constitution framed by the accredited representatives of its people elected on a basis of adult franchise or a franchise as nearly approaching it as possible—a constitution that will safeguard the religion, culture and language of all minorities. For securing this objective during the last seventeen years at the call of the Congress thousands of Indians, Muslims as well as Hindus, have made unforgettable sacrifices and if the Muslim League has to-day made independence its goal, it is because the efforts and sacrifices of Congressmen have made the attainment of that goal practicable within a few years. A sense of reality and justice, if not of gratitude, should have induced Mr. Jinnah and those who followed his disastrous lead at Lucknow, to resist the easy temptation of transgressing the limits of propriety in their reference to the great National institution, which has rendered immense service to the country and which is loved and respected by millions of Indians.

VINDICATE CONGRESS' HONOUR

However that may be, we as Congressmen are custodians of honour of the Congress and we have to vindicate it. We can do so only by remaining true to its ideals and its policies and to spare no efforts to translate them into deeds. The promotion of inter-communal (including Hindu-Muslim) unity is one of the four principal planks of the Congress constructive programme. Mr. Jinnah and the League are now openly committed to the gospel of separatism. The preaching of this gospel will continue to present an obstacle in our path. We have to remove this obstacle and we can do so only by bringing increasing number of Muslims into the Congress fold. Our programme of mass contact will have to be intensified. Considerable progress in this direction has been made. But we must admit that the work has not been carried on in all provinces with the vigour and zest as is desired. I have not the slightest doubt that the greater the contact Congress workers establish with Muslim masses and the greater the service they and the Congress Ministers render to them, the greater will be the response of the Muslims to the appeal to them to join the Congress. But we should not remain content with this.

LUCKNOW PACT RECALLED

Mass contact though the most effective method in the long run, is not the only method for attaining our objective. There are other well-tried methods which should not be ignored. In the past we have had the inter-communal negotiations. We failed on many occasions, but we also succeeded to a remarkable extent on some occasions, especially in 1916 at Lucknow. And in 1935 we were within an inch of success when, according to Babu Rajendra Prasad, an agreement was arrived at between him and Mr. Jinnah on the terms of a settlement. Mr. Jinnah has repudiated this agreement and is now seeking to coerce the Congress. I have no desire to exaggerate the strength of the hold that he and the Muslim League have on the Muslim community, but I have equally no desire to minimise that strength, because I think it would be impolitic and unwise to do so or to fail to realise the immense mischief to the cause of Nationalism which the present activities of Mr. Jinnah and his League are likely to cause.

ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Pandit Jawaharlal has rightly emphasized that the main problem before the country is economic and that the only effective manner in which the Muslim as well as the Hindu masses can be rallied round the Congress is through an appeal to their economic needs and demands. But, in the meanwhile, we have to take account of other factors which are exploited by the communalists to perpetuate the distrust that undoubtedly exists in the minds of a large section of Muslims towards the Congress. And the situation is vastly complicated by the existence of separate electorates. If, as Mahatma Gandhi says, Parliamentary mentality has come to stay, we cannot ignore the obstacle to a genuine Hindu-Muslim understanding which separate electorates create.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATE

In my opinion, the existing unhappy situation is mainly the result of the system of separate electorates, a dangerous and mischievous system which exists in no part of civilized world, and a genuine and abiding Hindu-Muslim understanding is most difficult to attain so long as this system prevails. No price, so long as it does not compromise our principles, can be too high to secure the abandonment of this system. The fact that only in 1935 Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah came very near an agreement is a proof that the price is not so high that we cannot pay it for the sake of national unity. Mr. Jinnah and the League have to-day adopted an attitude which makes negotiations difficult, and a settlement almost impossible. But the Congress rightly claims to be the exponent of national unity and one of the four main planks of its programme is the promotion of Hindu-Muslim understanding. Recent elections to Provincial Assemblies have demonstrated its complete hold over the Hindu community. With the confidence of the Hindu community that it has thus secured and the prestige that it enjoys of having Provincial Cabinets of its own in seven provinces it can afford to ignore the petulent arrogance of Mr. Jinnah and take the initiative in resuming negotiations with the League on the basis of the understanding reached in 1935.

APPEAL TO MAHATMA

As an humble Congressman I make an earnest appeal to the leaders of the Congress and especially to Mahatma Gandhi to take immediate steps in this direction. Mahatma Gandhi has devoted his earnest attention to the spread of Khadi, the removal of untouchability and prohibition —three of the four items of the Constructive Programme of the Congress, and has achieved remarkable success. For some years past, because the circumstances were not propitious he has not actively interested himself in the fourth item of that programme, namely, the promotion of inter-communal (including Hindu-Muslim) unity. If there is any single individual who can bring about this unity it is Mahatma Gandhi. His magic touch was never more needed than it is to-day.

Misses Mira S. Cheoolkar and Rama M. Chandarana will display their skill of dagger fighting on Monday night at Victoria Theatre in aid of Ramdas Vyayam Mandir.

AUSTRALIA GOES TO POLL

Labour Gains Two Seats, But Lyons Assured Of Majority

MELBOURNE, October 23.

Australia went to polls to-day to elect the New Federal House of Representatives and half the Senate.

Early countings indicate that Labour had not gained sufficient seats to obtain a majority.

Earliest election reports in New South Wales show, Labour is leading in the Senate Court. There is little change in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Lyons seems to be safe at Wilmot. Speaker Colonel George John Bell is behind at Darwin. The Attorney-General Menzies is hard-pressed at Kooyong.

The general indication is that the Government will retain the majority.

At the close of the counting of votes for the night indications state that parties in the New House of Representatives would be:—

United Australian Party 28. This represents a loss of 3 seats, includng 2 to Labour.

Country Party 16. With one seat gained.

Labour 30.

Mr. Lyons is assured of the majority.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ATTACK REPULSED

Compelled To Change Tactics

SHANGHAI, October 23.

Japanese threat to Tachang has been removed after 70 hours' uninterrupted fighting, according to Chinese military authorities, who suggest that as the attempt to take Tachang is proving too costly, the Japanese will shortly change their tactics and try to force a shortcut to Nanziang.—Reuter

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

LONDON, Oct. 23.

At Belfast in the International soccer match, England beat Ireland by 5 goals to 1.—Reuter.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. **100!**

Each copy issued during the month of Oct. 1937, will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

Higher Considerations

(Continued from Page 7)

volt in Germany would be able to make better conditions for capitalist interests, and it was therefore resolved to send a trusted commissioner to Germany to negotiate with Hitler.

To the German nation Nazism means the same as does Fascism to Italy: an exploiting system to fill the coffers of big industry, the militarisation of its entire population, and the standard of living reduced to its lowest level.

Industry collectively speaking, has woven a net that spans the world each single industry being but a knot in the fabric. The big trusts are stockholders of the banks, and the bank directors hold shares in the trusts. This system forms an invulnerable bulwark against the non-possessing classes and is never weakened by competition.

Capitalism And War

Whenever the munition industries claim that war is unavoidable, one may rest assured that all industries will profit by it.

In this capitalist world there no longer exists any sort of enterprise whose nationalism goes further than the consideration of profit. If the war industry seems to provoke public opinion more than the others, it is only because it offers the most glaring examples. But the atmosphere that breeds war is not created by it. On the contrary, the war industry is the effect. The capitalist system alone is responsible for that atmosphere. For a commonwealth that is not founded on necessities but on profit must inevitably lead to war.

In the hands of capitalist power national feeling has been shaped into a weapon, albeit this power does not even know the meaning of the word: national feeling; nor for that matter of its caricature: nationalism.

They are the unscrupulous powers representing those higher considerations that no government can escape—and they will finally decide the fate of Spain, in spite of her efforts and glorious heroism.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request. **KAMLA WORKS** (B. C.), Panchpota, Bengal.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

You have been enjoying the "Navratri".... I can see from your letters that "Garbas," etc., that these celebrations made you very happy!

I had also a chance to visit the celebrations at Khar once or twice. Matunga people very kindly invited me, but I am so sorry I could not go there.

What I enjoyed the most was the Garbas at Jaya Behn's. She is one of my dear sisters at Santa Cruz.—As a matter of fact, the whole group at her place is so affectionate....

A HEAVENLY BLISS

They had organised a function on the Dassara night. And, as I was free, I also went to attend. Little girls—almost all of them were in Saris—I saw even the littlest girl in Sari—went round and round singing and dancing. And the circle went on growing larger and larger as the new comers went on joining.

You should have seen those children in their multi-coloured Saris. You should have specially seen Jassu Behn and Shanta

Smti. Lilawati Behn Khandwalla, Principal of the Santa Cruz Bal Mandir and a worker of the Balkan - ji-Bari, returned from Japan tour recently.

Behn—the pigmy darlings! They felt so proud in their Saris; they actually "put on airs," and therefore looked lovelier! They were small hosts, so they would come out of the file, and enter again: That "drill" of theirs was in itself charmful.

In that big compound of their building, in the stillness of the night—stillness which is more akin to our suburbs—it was a pleasure to see those "motley-flowered" girls in the Garba dance. Indeed, a bliss it was to hear the heavenly voice of those innocent ones.... On such occasions, which you know I get very rarely, I feel very fortunate, for these occasions only give me a chance to get out of the humdrum sort of world which I am unluckily placed in!

CHANGED TIMES

All the same, I had a pious hope within me, and I must tell you what it was. I sincerely wished those children had Khaddar or at least Swadeshi Saris—you know, that foreign cloth pinches you, it mars the whole beauty of the thing. The simplicity of Khadi and Swadeshi enhances charm: Try it and you will see, if you have not hitherto had an opportunity to get that experience!

For instance,—just to compare—you should have witnessed the crowds of poor persons who had gathered at the Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, to celebrate the Dassara. They have their own simplicity and their own charm. May-be they lack in certain things, so many things.—But, they were there—where the rich folk fear to tread! And I wondered, why the rich people have forgotten to enjoy these holidays

You will say, they enjoy in their own way.—That is true. But, I think, these happy gatherings have their significance. For once during such occasions the poor and the rich would meet together and enjoy together. When I was young, it used to be so. The times have changed now—who knows, for better or for worse!

* * *

FIREFLIES

(By D. P. Goradia)

You emerald fireflies twinkling bright,
And moving to and fro—
You look like star-throbs in the night,
Glowing wherever you go.
At times I see your sparkling light,
At times I see it not—
Oh! tell me, wanderers of the night,
What magic have you got?
You are as star-fires to the sight,
Brief-glinted near and far—
To give the world your sparkling light
You imitate the star!

* * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to offer Birthday Greetings to the following sisters and brothers. Their birthdays fall during this week—from 24th to 31st October. Perhaps during their enjoyments they will remember to send us something for the Poor Children's Fund.

1. Bro. Arun Kumar Banerjee
2. Bro. Padam Chand
3. Sis. Shree Damodaran
4. Sis. Norma Lovegrove
5. Sis. Pamela Mandelli
6. Bro. Ramesh Meara
7. Bro. Iqbal Pathan
8. Sis. Shegulla Reuben
9. Sis. Movis Forshan
10. Bro. Mojib Rahman
11. Sis. Radhi Shahani
12. Sis. Fada Sultan
13. Bro. Joseph Tanner
14. Bro. Gulab Dashoria
15. Bro. Shivchandra Batra
16. Bro. Roosi Madan
17. Sis. Taj Kashani
18. Sis. Lucy Coutts
19. Bro. Hiralal Ghia
20. Bro. John Gama
21. Sis. Jaya Desai.

* * *

PRIZE WINNERS

In the last Colouring Competition the following have been declared as Prize Winners by our "Judge."

1. Sis. Asoka Nandy (Kalna).
2. Sis. Chandra Punwani (Karachi).
3. Sis. Roshan Motiwala (Bombay).
4. Bro. Augustine D'Lima (Bandra).
5. Bro. Hussain Ahmad (Lucknow).
6. Bro. Kumardev Baglodi (Bangalore).

Very many entries were received and it is really to be appreciated that almost all sent the entries correctly. Only a few made certain mistakes on account of which their entries were not entertained.

Bro. Dominic Athaide (Bandra) and Sis. Kamla Desai (Surat) did not enclose one anna as entry fee. Bro. Shapur Mehta (Dadar), Bro. Ismail Khan Abdulla Khan (Byculla), Bro. Vasant Balkrishna Mathure (Thana) and Sis. Manjula Marfatia (Santa Cruz) forgot to mention their age.

I hope in future these and others will be more careful. I shall feel obliged if the winners kindly acknowledge early the receipt of the prizes sent to them. Another Prize Competition will be given in the next issue.

DASHERA

(By Ralph Haim)

The meaning of Dashera is "Victory over the ten powers."

Ravan, (the dedlon king of Lanka)which is at present called Ceylon) is represented as a monster having ten heads. It is said that he was a man gifted with ten unnatural powers. He was the ten headed monster who was slain by Rama. The Dashera festival celebrates the victory of Rama over Ravan.

Thus Dashera is a Hindu festival of war, and so is observed by all Hindus and by all the warlike races of India, especially the Rajputs and the Marathas.

Dashera is one of the greatest of the Hindu festivals. For ten days Rama Lila is celebrated all over India. In the evening processions are taken out in the main streets of every town.

In this Rama Lila, the chief events of the life of Rama.—his birth, his marriage, his going into exile, the carrying away of his wife Sita by Ravan and the fall of Ravan are depicted in queer masques by a band of actors.

On Dashera day, a mock Ravan is made out of bamboo sticks and

"A CAMEL RIDE"—An entertainment for children at Victoria Gardens, Bombay.
(Photo: Manek J. Vyarawalla).

covered with huge coloured papers. The man playing the part of Rama sets fire to it and the fireworks begin to crack....

We enjoy the fun very much!

* * *

A ROSE SPEAKS

(By Jagu T. Butani)

Although I am born of a thorny bush, yet I am the Queen of the garden. It is not courteous to speak highly of one-self, yet why shall I conceal the truth?

Everyone, from the rank of a beggar to that of a king, knows me. I am an emblem of beauty. Poets regard me as a Beauty-Queen. The Nightingle has every great love for me.

One fine morning, when the breeze was pleasant and I was nodding to my friends, the soft hand of a damsel picked me, plucked from the happy company. I

BAL MANDIR, SANTA CRUZ.

"WE ARE THREE"—A group of typical village children.
(Photo: Manek J. Vyarawalla).

PUSHPA BHAVAN, KARACHI.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

was melancholy for a moment but become happy, when she put me in her glossy hair!

And oh! how happy I was there, making her hair more beautiful because of my presence. But alas! I, who was the crown of a fairy in the morning, am now lying on the ground with my petals scattered.

A rose at morn is a happy Queen,
And lo! at eve the poorest being!

* * *

LONGEST WORD!
(By Edward Solomon)

Hamleet—"What is the longest word in the English Dictionary?"

Hamleet — "Disproportionableness."

Hamleet — "Oh, no, merely smiles. There is a mile between the first and last letter."

* * *

THERE WAS A WORLD—
(By Sindhu Joag)

You cannot help enjoying this jolly game, although you will all have to keep your wits about you, you will find.

Somebody starts the game by saying: "There was a world."

Then the player next to him repeats that, and adds something to it, such as:

"There was a world. In it there was a country."

Then the next player will say perhaps:

"There was a world. In it there was a country. In the country there was a town."

So the game goes on, until all the players have had a turn, but woebetide the player who misses out a sentence. If he does he must stand out of the game and pay a forfeit.

But it is ever so muddling to get it all quite right, especially if, say, twelve players have each added something before you.

* * *

REPLIES:

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from all his sisters and brothers. He will be glad to make replies and help them to the best of his ability in solving their small difficulties. Never feel shy of writing to him anything you like.

Bro. Jagu T. Butani (Hyderabad, Sind): Your articles have been appearing in our various Corners and "Pushpa". Your poem has been forwarded to our Poetry Editor for consideration. Glad to know you stood second number in English at the last Matric Exam. So you are now in College and have an ambition to be a great Scientist: My best wishes are with you!

Bro. H. P. Phatu (Karachi): I am so sorry you have felt my returning the under-stamped cover to you. But just think over the matter from my point of view. I receive so many under-stamped covers every day: if I go on receiving and paying for them, where I could be. Your poems have been forwarded to our Poetry Editor for consideration: I do hope they are your own and original. You can have Pen-Friends in other countries if you are enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari; but you can write to boys only and never to girls, please.

Sis. Shirin Mehta (Andheri): Good name you have, Shirin! Yes, some other sisters and brothers there also want to have a centre; but you must find out some elder to guide your activities, you see.. In the meanwhile, of course, you can start a Group of the Children Association, and have nice "Programmes." Send on your report to me, and I will be glad to publish it.

Enrolment forms and full particulars of the Association have been sent to the following this week:—

Bro. M. H. Lalvani (Hyderabad, Sind); Bro. Shapur Mehta (Dadar); Bro. Jagu S. Gidvani (Hyderabad, Sind); Bro. Sharad N. Wagh (Vile Parle, East); Bro. Sachindra Mohan Banerji (Benaras City); Bro. K. S. Diwan (Bombay); Bro. Yaver B. Sayed (Petlad); Bro. Jagannath V. Telang (Girgaum); Bro. Madhukar Anant Rege (Ratnagiri); Sis. Nasim Akhtar (Lahore); Sis. June Browne (Calcutta); Sis. Mallika Kannagara (Ceylon); Sis. Mira Kelkar (Poona).

Those living in Sind would do better to get themselves enrolled in the Local Branches at their places. The others, we trust, will return the forms duly filled in as early as possible.

* * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members. boys and girls between 12 and 16 years. can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful. can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner".

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

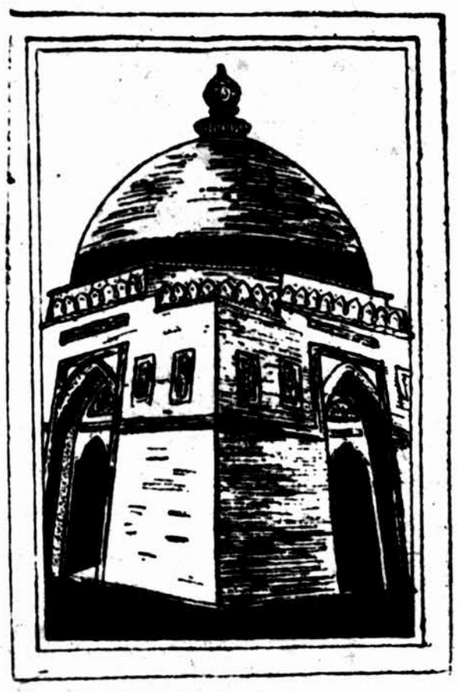
.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

.....

Fill in and send to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay



SKETCH OF TUGHLAK SHAH'S TOMB, DELHI.
(Drawn by Bro. Ralph Haim).

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association. for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

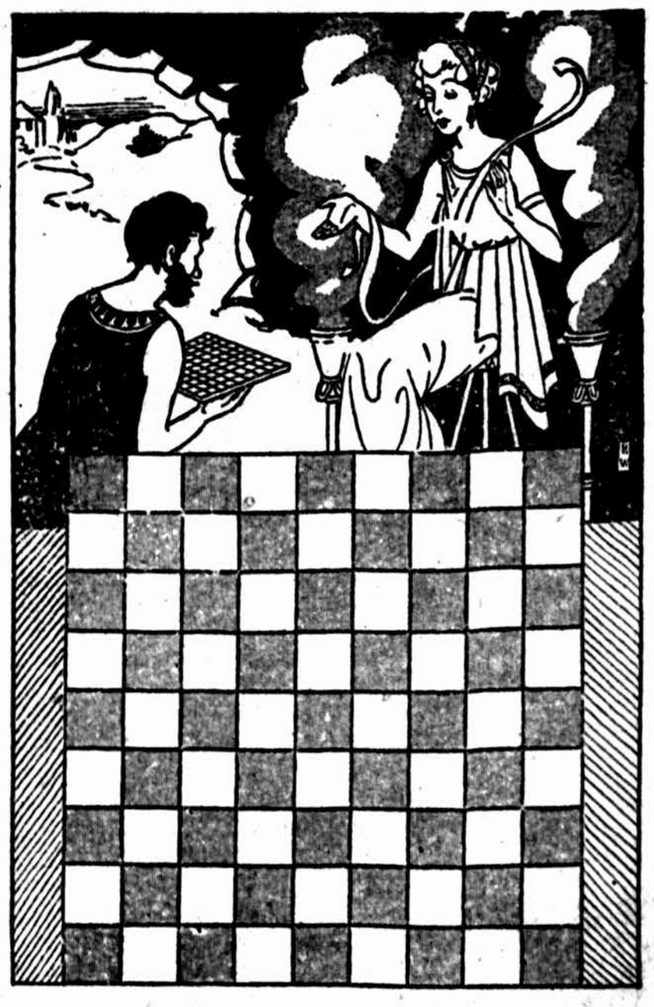
SKETCH OF A MAHARATTA KING.
(Drawn by Bro. Cyrus D. N. Masters).

THE ORACLE'S ANSWER

IN that fascinating book, "Mysteries of Mathematics," appears the story of the original magic number square. It seems that the wise men of Athens had long been baffled by the problem of constructing a square of numbers which would total alike in all the vertical, horizontal and diagonal rows. In fact, the majority of the ancient mathematicians had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to form such a square. The great geometrician, Schizophrenia, however, decided to take the matter up with Apollo and hied himself to the cave of the Delphic Oracle.

The oracle was a sort of front office of the god, for Apollo gave personal audience only to poets and heroes. A beautiful blonde, seated on a tripod, acted as a reception clerk. When the consultant asked his question, the blonde went into a trance, uttering strange words. These words were in reality a code message which re-echoed through the recesses of the cave to the inner office, where Apollo, or one of his understudies, gave the answer. These oracular answers were always so ambiguous that they could be interpreted in many ways. Thus, whatever happened, the oracle's answer could be shown to be correct.

On the occasion of Schizophrenia's visit, Apollo was in a conference at Mount Olympus and the office-boy was the only occupant of the sacred study. When the code message: "Some dumbbell wants to know how to construct a magic square," reverberated through the vaulted corridors of the cave, the office-boy broke off a piece of the tiled wall and tossed it out to the girl sitting on the tripod. Then he chanted the following response:



"Behold this square piece of tiling. Let the man who would know the mystery of numbers, get 25 small, flat stones and number them from 1 to 25. Then let him arrange the 25 numbered stones on the squares of tiling in 10 rows, having five stones in each row. Five of these rows must contain consecutive numbers and one row must contain the five times table from 1 to 25. When the stones are in this position, move 12 of them five squares and the result will be the magic square you seek."

Schizophrenia joyfully hastened home and constructed the first magic square, but he had some difficulty in carrying out the oracle's directions. Can you make the square as directed.

(For Solution See Page 48)

Legends Of Harshad Mata

(Continued from page 5)

dess said "I come step by step according to my promise and I shall not move even one step further without a sacrifice."

Motichand the son of Jagdusha, understood his father's dilemma and suggested that the four steps would be completed by offering himself as sacrifice for first step and then his two mothers for the other two steps and his father for the last and the fourth step. The sacrifices were offered in this way and goddess sat on the throne in the new temple. But the goddess was so much impressed with the devotion of Jagdusha that she brought all the four of them to life and asked Jagdusha to choose a boon. Jagdusha requested the goddess that firstly there should be no heir to him and secondly that all the animals sacrified should be brought to life. The goddess granted both the boons. The animals sacrificed became alive and began to graze on the hill. There is also nobody belonging to the line of Jagdusha. The underlying idea of having this unique boon was that if there would be any evil person in his heritage, he would tarnish his good name.

To-day there are the images of Sheth Jagdusha his son and two wives in the side of the new temple which are daily worshipped along with the goddess and on the top of the hill there is the old temple with the top broken and the pan in which Prabhatsen was daily fried. The word "Prabhat Pahor" meaning early morning is said to have been derived from that time, since the goddess Harshad accepted Prabhatsen as sacrifice every day early in the morning.

In Samvat 537, a great Jethwa King named Shailkumar ruled over Kashmere with his capital at Shrinagar. He lost his kingdom due to encroachment of neighbouring rulers. He aimlessly travelled over various parts of the land and during the course of his travel he came to the temple of Harshidhi Mata and began to practise penance to seek the favour of the goddess. At the end of several days hard penance the goddess gave him darshan and asked him to ask a boon.

He then narrated his story and begged that he had a desire to rule. The goddess then gave him a dagger and asked him to go to a particular old banian tree. He was directed to lie down under that tree. "The goddess proceeded"; then an evil spirit named Babra Bhut will come to you. You should then with this dagger cut his lock of hair and instantaneously he will obey your commands and by dint of his help you will again be a King." The Rajkumar did all as directed and cut the lock of hair of the evil spirit who at once obeyed his orders and at his command a huge army of evil spirits sprang up. They built a beautiful city encircled by a fort. Rajkumar established his kingdom there and through the grace of the goddess he became the ruler of a large kingdom.

"Sudasamal" Kund

Once upon a time Thakore Sudaji of a small State in Marwar started on a pilgrimage with his Minister and his family to Beyt Dwarka. On the way back his wife Sunayana became very thirsty on a hot day. But no drinking water was available due to close proximity of the sea However, Sudaji went in search for water. In the course of his search he saw a beautiful pond at the bottom of the Koylo Hill. As soon as he tried to dip his pot into the water a voice "Don't" was heard. He saw all round but could not find anybody. Again he tried to take the water and again the voice "Don't" was heard. On seeing all round, he saw a beautiful lady in front of him.

Raja Sudaji said, "who are you? Will you kindly tell me the objection why water cannot be taken from this Kund."

The goddess told him that she was herself goddess Harshidhi and that the Kund belonged to her alone. The Raja then requested that he might be allowed to fill one pot only as his wife was thirsty and that she was, therefore, in a very distressed condition. The goddess affirmed that whatever might be the circumstances, no drop of water could be allowed to be taken.

The King enquired whether there was any way left open by which he could get the water. The goddess said that there was no objection to allow him to take water after he had offered her one pot full of blood. The King drew up his dagger and thrust it into his leg. But no blood came out. Then he poked it into another leg but the same was the result. One after another he tried all the parts of the body but no blood gushed out. At last he applied the dagger to his throat to cut it The goddess at once stepped forward and caught his hand, "O King, I am very much pleased to see your devotion. So ask for a boon." The King requested that his name should always remain associated with her residence.

The goddess asked him to build a Kund and a well there which would provide drinking water to the pilgrims who would thus remember him for ever. Thus saying the goddess disappeared and the King came to his wife filling the pot of water He told her what had happened He built a beautiful Kund and a temple of Sudeshwar Mahadeo at the bottom of the Koyla Hill. In order to commemorate his and his Minister's name the Kund was named "Sudasamal" Kund. Though the Kund is closely surrounded by sea, it has water all the year round.

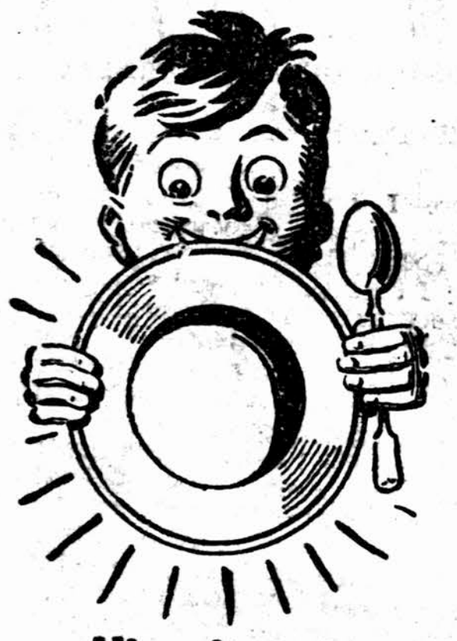
About 160 years ago there lived a Brahmabhat named Narsangdas in a village of Junagadh State. He was dumb and in a very poor condition. He travelled from place to place to eke out his existence and came upon the temple of Harshidhi, Mata At the time of "Arti" he was gazing at the goddess with great fervour. Unexpectedly he was so inspired that he cut his tongue and offered it at the feet of the goddess. A stream of blood gushed out of his mouth and he fell in a swoon. At once the incident attracted the attention of the worshipper who took him up and put him into a room near the temple, sprinkling in his mouth ashes of the "Arti." At midnight the man got two tongues and began to sing the nymns of the goddess. The people around were wonder-struck to find the man who had cut his tongue, singing the songs of Mataji He was taken out and he ran to the goddess and began to sing "Chhands" of Mataji. At the same time he composed 84 "Chhands" of the goddess. By begging he had collected 75 cories which he offered to goddess. The Pujari and others reasoned with him that there was no deed for him to offer the gift. But he said since he once offered the sum he could not take it back. Seeing his true heart the Pujari built a small room to commemorate the event and established fire therein The fire Kund and the room are still in existence near the temple.

The Vatican at the cross-roads.

"If we only knew who was going to win" "Kladderadatsch" Berlin.

"Le Canard Enchaine"—Paris.

"What are you doing there?"
"I have come to offer you my services in searching for the unknown pirates."



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'ONCE A FRIEND EVER A FRIEND'

(Continued from page 3)

sari was gradually drawn in to politics and public affairs. For a brief period, he contented himself with purely Muslim politics through the Khilafat Committee, but soon joined the Congress, of which, he subsequently became President.

I am not competent to deal with Ansari's public life in India. We were destined to plough in different fields. We met each other, however, from time to time the last occasion being two years ago in Bombay, when we met at a dinner party. Our thoughtful and considerate host had placed Ansari and myself next to each other at table and as usual, whenever we met, we talked about our past happy associations in London and recalled almost with juvenile glee the numerous little incidents of the time, small in themselves perhaps, but to us all that mattered then and made life worth living. One such incident was the occasion when a student friend of mine, now a happy father of a large family who was then living with me took me into his confidence and told me that there was "something wrong" with him as he invariably suffered pain during coitus.

Surgical Skill

In true professional manner, though still a student, I examined him in my room and diagnosed congenital phimosis. On my advice, we consulted Ansari, who confirmed by diagnosis which naturally made me feel very proud of myself at that time. It was decided to circumcise the patient, and the operation was performed by Ansari in the dining room of the boarding house, temporarily converted into an emergency operation theatre. Ansari, of course, was the Surgeon. Fyzee, who had recently qualified, was the anaesthetist, while my cousin Bager Shah, who was also a medical student, and myself acted as assistants. In spite of persistant and repeated demands from the good land-lady and her daughters for information as to what the operation was all about, our chief refused to comply with their wishes, assuring them that the necessary information would be given in due course in the form of a bulletin. The bulletin signed by Ansari and Fyzee was posted by me in the hall some days after the operation ran as follows:—"Mr.—was successfully operated on recently for a congenital defect. He is now permitted to take convalescent exercise."

Ansari and I, as already stated met in India from time to time but if there was any subject under the sun that we never discussed it was politics I am not a politician myself, but I know that those among our politicians who differed from him in political views will be the first to admit that he never allowed political differences mar his social intercourse with his friends.

Irreparable Loss

No better testimony to this could perhaps be quoted than the fine tribute paid to Ansari soon after his death by the Hon. Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member to the Government of India. "Once a friend, always a friend" was Ansari's motto, irrespective of political or religious views, caste or creed. While yielding to none in his patriotism, political or religious doctrines, he was utterly devoid of communal feelings or religious bigotry. He was gifted by nature with a keen sense of humour and boundless optimism which invariably carried him through the day. His energy was amazing. In the midst of innumerable pre-occupations, his interest in his profession never slackened, and insplte of his ceaseless activities as a Nationalist leader, he kept himself fully in touch with progress of medicine and was undoubtedly also one of the recognised leaders of the profession in India. Ansari was elected President of the All India Medical Conference which met in Bombay in 1933. We met at this conference, and it was on this occasion when he told me for the first time that his heart was causing him some anxiety. His labours are now over, but the memory of his monumental work in various fields of his attractive personality, of his absorbing friendship, of his great mind and yet of his humility, of his patriotism, of his breadth of vision and wonderful freedom from communal bias, of his fund of good humour and, last but not the least, of his devotion and love to the poor and suffering public—will long serve as an inspired record of a life spent in the service of his people and country. —'Grant Medical College Magazine.'

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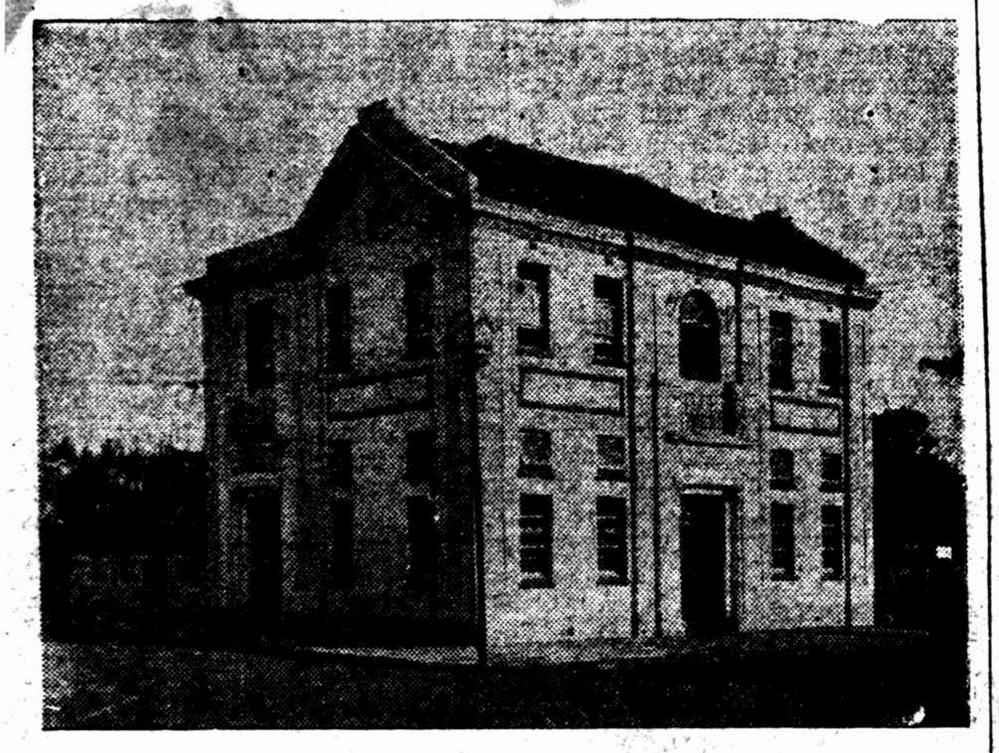
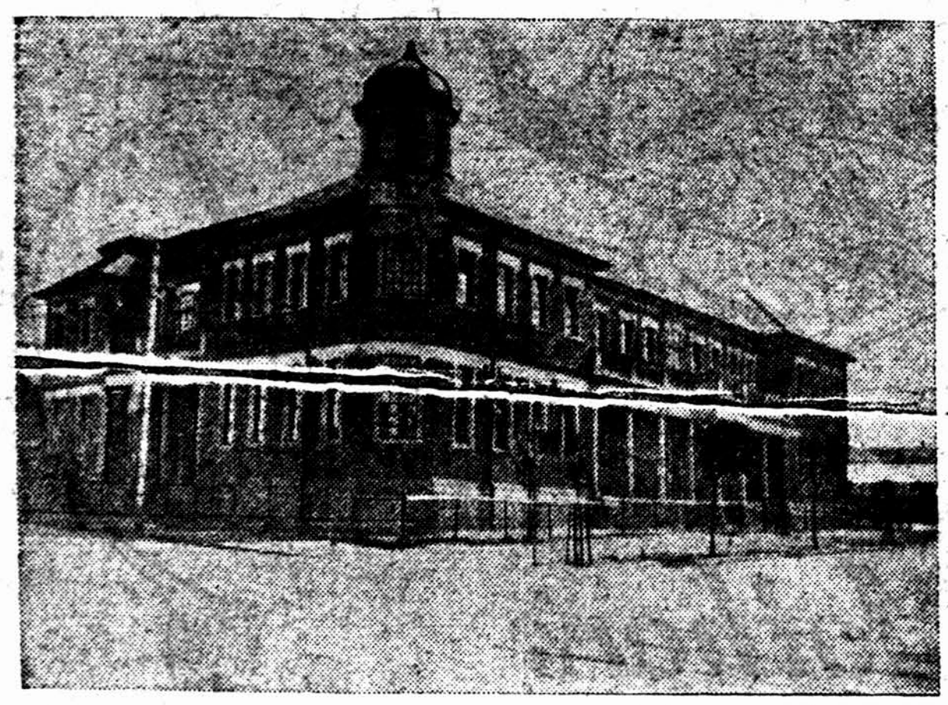


The Hindu Tamil institute building, the centre of Tamil activities of Durban.



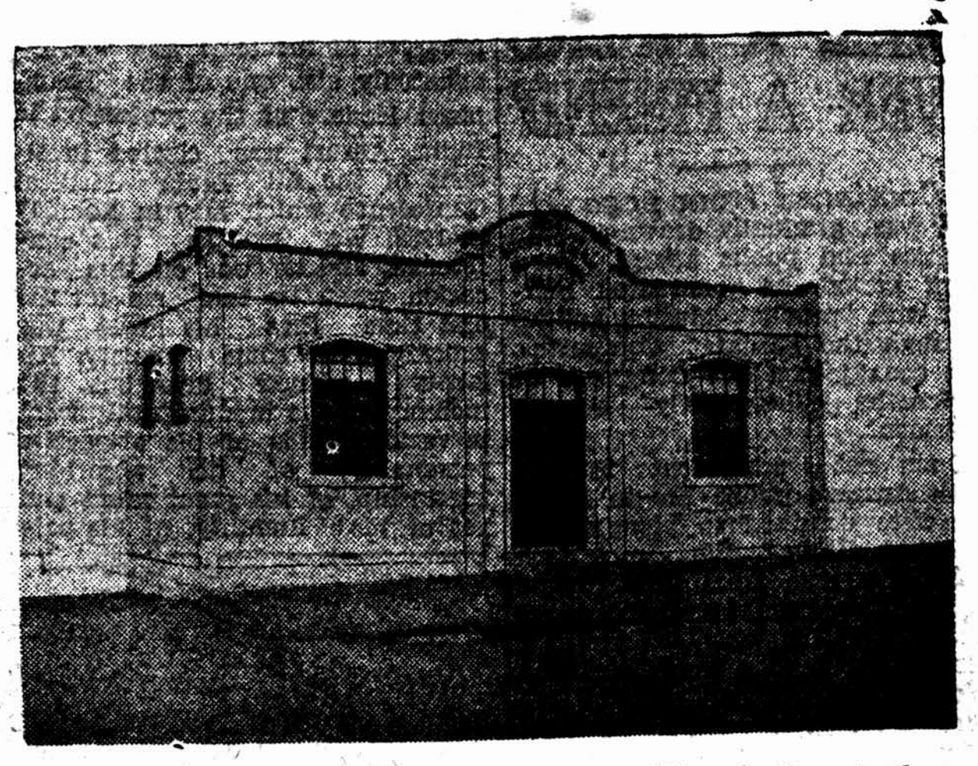
The Government Indian School at New Town, Johannesburg, which has been the educational institution of a large number of Young Indians of the Transvaal.

Ordeals Of World Cyclists

(Continued from Page 2)

fall down and rest crept over us. Our thirst became great and made us desperate. We tried to stop the passing cars to ask water from them. Many took no heed of our signals. some stopped but refused to get water for us. At last three young Portuguese came along in an old car with leaking radiator. The water from the spare tin, smelt and tasted strongly of petrol but it quenched our thirst and got back our strength so that we were able to reach Stegi by nightfall.

We were not detained long at the Swaziland Custom Post and made our way with many apprehensions to the hotel. We were lodged in a small round hut in the hotel compound and though it was late we got something to eat. The hotel was full of people being Christmas night and we had the dance music to send us to sleep Coming down the Stegi heights, we found ourselves into the veld. and it was so hot that our clothes were saturated with perspiration. To make matters



Grahamstown's community centre: The hall of the British Indian Association, one of the few public bodies which owns its own premises.

worse Kharas broke his front axle and things would have gone bad with him, had he not found Gandhi and Shroff waiting for him at cross roads. Replacing the broken axle with a spare one, we soon set out again quenching our thirst frequently with the dirty water from the native huts.

Sulphur Springs

Reaching Usutu River, the European toll-keeper kindly gave us his guest house for the night. Crossing over the causeway, we found the sulphur springs and a bath built, so we refreshed ourselves bathing by moonlight. Finding the road sandy, mountainous and the heat too much, we changed our route, and instead of going over Zululand, we cycled inwards towards Transvaal. Before Kubuta could be reached, we had to do a long climbing and the exertion and the fatigues of our last few days journey made us weary soon so that we took a half day holiday. At Kubuta, there is only a farm and a small private store. The owner, a Canadian sold us some tin provision and also gave us a store room to take rest in. After a shave and bath. he took us to his house and introduced us to his sister and his other guests. The afternoon passed away quickly in relating tales of our journey and showing our album. This rest that we had taken proved very needful the next day. when we had to climb for many miles till the mist came along and we lost sight of the fever country and the moist heat of the veld. A short stay in Hlatikulu refreshed us and Goadgegun being mostly down hill was soon reached Not being able to put up in the hotel here we cycled on to Mahamba where the border of Transvaal and Swaziland meets. Here a Dutch man was kind enough to give us his spare room to sleep in. As the mountains had been left behind and the road good we began to make good progress only stopping at places to take rest during night time. Round about Paul Pietersburg are many collieries, employing several Indians as mechanics and fitters, but their wages are very poor being only one or two shillings a day. There are also many German settlers in these parts. Three miles from Vryheid. Gandhi dashed against a calf, while he was coming down fast a drift. The impact was so forceful that he was thrown down from his cycle, bent his little finger and got bruised all over. His cycle too was badly damaged and had to be repaired in Vryheid.

Visit To Waterfall

During our short stay here, we learnt that this place had its own republic in olden days and so is a historical place. Our further journey towards Durban was not marked with any interesting incidents and in Northern Natal we again began meeting with Indian merchants and their generosity and hospitality will ever remain fresh in our minds. After passing Nottingham Road, we began to find patches of tar road. At Howick we stopped to see the waterfalls of the same name which are only two minutes walk from the town. The water drops in one fall from a height of 365 feet, but neither the width nor the volume of water is much. On our way to Peter Maritzburgh. we passed several farms. bungalows and factories all situated close to each other that we missed the usual vast. unoccupied and vacant spaces so characteristic of Africa.

(To Be Continued.)

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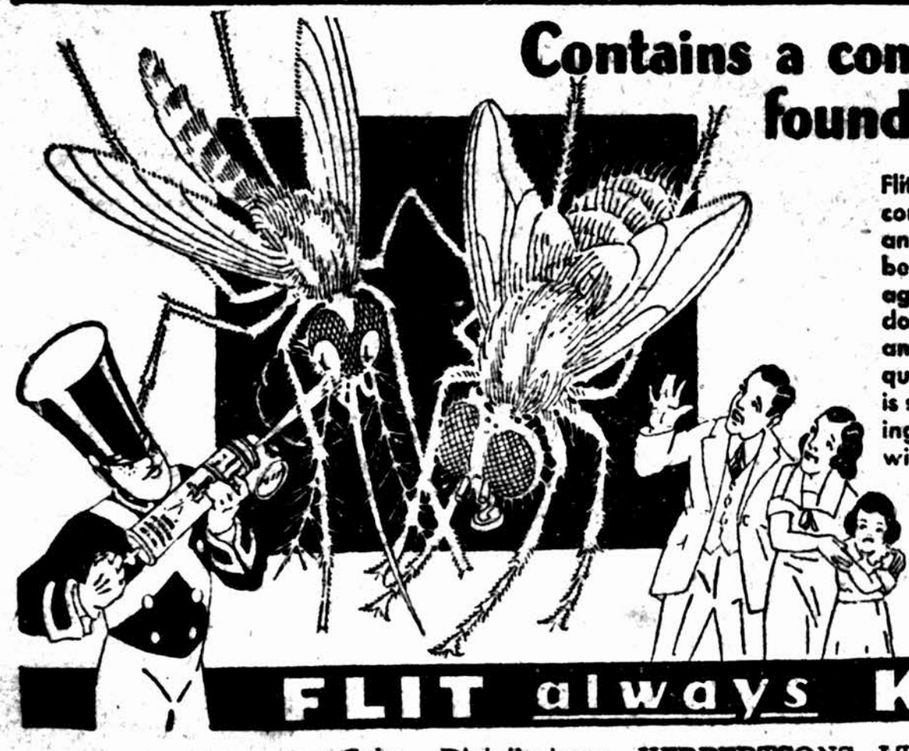

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"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 1)

ral prey is something it knows at a glance it can swallow. Not many men fall into this category. The man under discussion certainly didn't, for I learned that he weighed 220 pounds.

* * *

In the course of years spent as a collector I know of only one case of a python actually swallowing a man. I have investigated a number of rumours involving alleged occurrences of this kind and time after time the stories proved false. Not until the summer of 1931—eighteen years after I investigated the first rumour of such a fatality was I able to secure incontrovertible proof of one of these great constrictors attacking and devouring a man.

It happened this way While I was in Rangoon word came in from Thaton that one Maung Chit Khine, a Burmese employed as a sub-agent by the firm of Coombes and Company, had mysteriously disappeared while hunting in a near-by jungle. According to the Rangoon "Times" investigation revealed that the poor devil had been crushed and eaten by a giant python. Here was something worth looking into. I made up my mind to visit Thaton the first chance I got to see if I could verify the story It it was true it had real scientific value. It would place in the zoological records the first provable instance of a python devouring a full-grown man. There has been many a case of a python swallowing a child but nowhere did the records yield an example of the rarity reported in the press and widely discussed that day in the clubs and hotels of Rangoon.

* * *

A few weeks later I managed to find the time to make the trip to Thaton, which is about half way between Rangoon and Moulmein, and I soon learned that the astonishing report was correct Here are the facts:

Khine and some friends were out hunting deer in a stretch of jungle not many miles from Thaton. When they had penetrated a certain distance they reached a point in the thicket that they considered ideal for their purpose. It was agreed that Khine's companions were to "beat out" the heavy brush and drive the quarry toward the place where he stood, ready to shoot.

The beaters spread out over a fairly large area and began their task. While these activities were in progress a heavy rain began to fall and the members of the group sought shelter under the nearest trees.

In about twenty minutes the rain ceased and the beaters spread out again to resume their hunting.

After two or three deer had been driven out of the brush toward their friend and no report from his gun had been heard, the group began to wonder why there was no sign of Khine There was no reply to their shouts designed to get his exact location (they figured he too had sought shelter and, perhaps afterwards had not taken up his original stand) and they grew worried. They promptly ceased the unimportant business of trying to drive out a deer and started looking for their friend. As they combed the brush they kept crying out but there was no answering shout. Alarmed by now, they sped up the search, feverishly examining every inch of the ground for some sign of their missing comrade.

Not long afterwards one of the searching party frantically called to his fellows to join him. As they came running up he pointed to the ground. Khine's shoes and sarong!

They were all puzzled. And more alarmed than ever.

When, a half-minute later, they found Khine's gun on the ground not many yards from the spot where they had found the shoes and sarong, they began to fear the worst. They shrieked out their friend's name but again there was no answer. Maung Chit Khine was definitely among the missing.

Stunned by the weirdness of the situation, they again took up the search for their companion. Not much time had elapsed when a member of the party let out a blood-chilling scream. His friends, who were just behind him (the group had not separated this time) saw at a glance what had caused their comrade to cry out. On the ground, a few feet away, was a huge python. Its tremendous bulge plainly indicated that it had just gorged itself.

It wasn't difficult to guess what had happened. This jungle monster (it later developed that it measured twenty-eight feet) had devoured their friend

One of the group raised his rifle and was about to pump lead into the giant constrictor

"No!" shrieked one of his companions. 'Suppose a bullet enters the body of our friend inside the python's skin. It would amount to killing him all over again and we should never be forgiven."

A hardier and less superstitious member of the group raised his rifle and fired. Two other members of the party followed suit. The great reptile—too sluggish to escape or defend itself—proved easy prey and soon succumbed. In fact, the aroused Burmese almost shot the creature's head off.

(To Be Continued).

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SLIPS THAT PASS

The question is being asked where theatrical licence ends and historical inaccuracy begins. Is it, for instance ungracious to remind Mr. Wilcox, the film producer, that Queen Victoria never entered a train till 1842 and that the Master of the Horse not the Prime Minister, attended her? Moreover, Lord Melbourne retired altogether in 1841.

Then in the brilliant play 'Old Music" anxiety is expressed as to whether England would go to war with Russia; the date indicated in the programme was the late autumn of 1854, when the Balaclava charge had already taken place and the Battle of Inkerman was about to be fought.

Mlle Yvonne Printemps in "Les Trois Valses," to which all Paris is flocking, plays the part of an actress who is only persuaded to appear on the stage because "Edouard" is in the theatre. The year is that of the 1900 exhibition, when, for once, the Prince of Wales refused to visit the French capital because of insults offered in the press to his mother.

THE PERFECT DRIVER

Here is the Perfect Motorists, as defined by Mr. Dummett, the Bow Street magistrate:

"A perfect gentleman, able to stand the strain of annoyance which every human being must feel when the motorists in front is not doing everything that he should do."

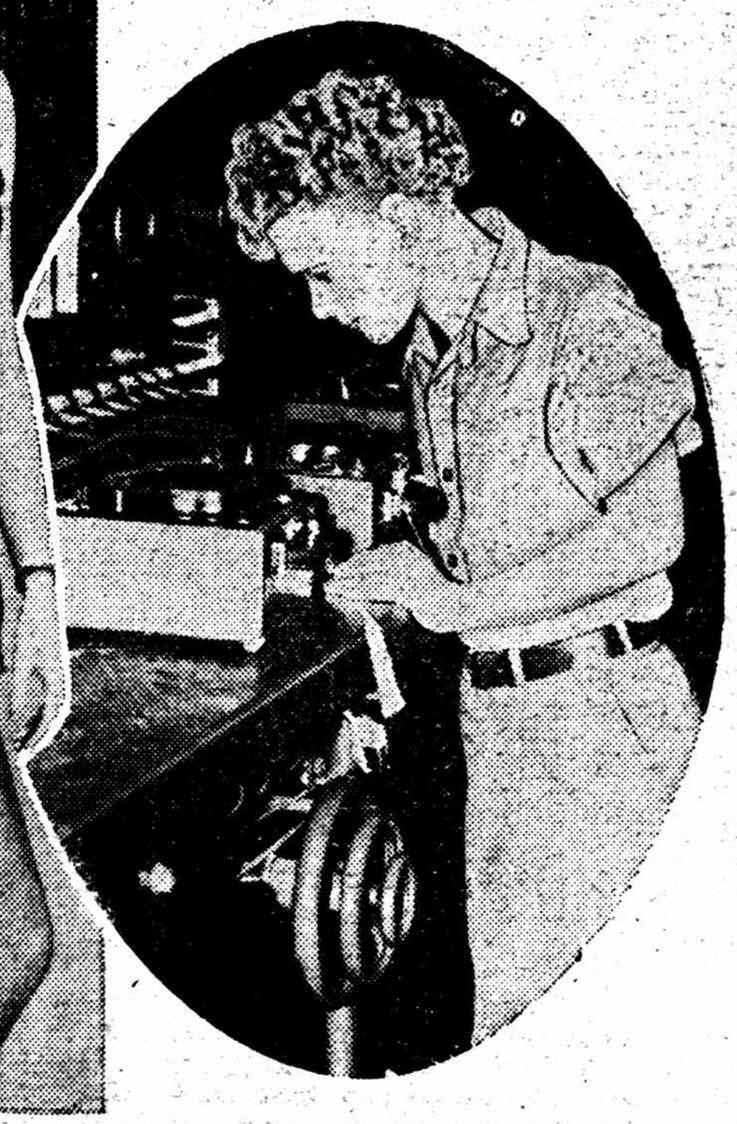
"No matter what a man earns," he added, "or what a man drives, it should be his aim to behave like a gentleman on the road"

"Don't think my job is easy at all times," he told a driver whom he convicted. "It is often horrible. But I have a duty to perform, otherwise I should myself be a party to the ghastly conditions of things on the road today."

WOMEN LEAD IN INVENTIONS

INGENIOUS CREATIONS OF FAIR APPLICANTS FOR PATENTS RANGE FROM GARTERS AND DOORBELLS TO TYPEWRITERS

Miss Alice A. Churchill, Below, of Battle Creek, Iowa, Experimenting in an Electrical Engineering Works at Pittsfield, Mass.



Miss Peggy Montgomery Demonstrates the New Free-Wheeling Glider Garter Invented by Miss Anne Hebner, of Hollywood, California.

At the recent National Inventors' Congress held at Chicago, in which several thousands of inventions ranging from better mousetraps to electric eyes and airplanes were placed in open competition, the first prize and blue ribbon for the champion invention of the year was won by a woman.

The lucky competitor was Miss Anne Hebner, of 1436 North Formosa Street, Hollywood, California Her blue ribbon invention is an elastic garter, such as women wear. But it isn't an ordinary garter. The ordinary garter was invented hundreds of years ago by a mere man. The Hebner contraption is based on the free-wheeling, glider principle. Its main object is to eliminate stocking runs. the cost of which. it has been estimated is rivalled by the national war debt.

A photograph of Miss Peggy Montgomery. of Hollywood, is shown on this page. Miss Montgomery is demonstrating the glider garter that won a blue ribbon for Miss Hebner.

More than eleven per cent of all the new inventions patented so far this year have been developed by women, according to Dr. Alice M. Fischer, of Hollywood, who is herself the inventor of a powder puff which is said to restore the original contour of the face.

Miss Beulah Louise Henry, of North Carolina, is familiarly referred to in the scientific world as "Lady Edison." She has no less than 52 active inventions to her credit at the United States Patent Office in Washington. Last May the National Cash Register Company sent for Miss Henry, showed her an adding machine and asked her to make it write like a type-writer. She did.

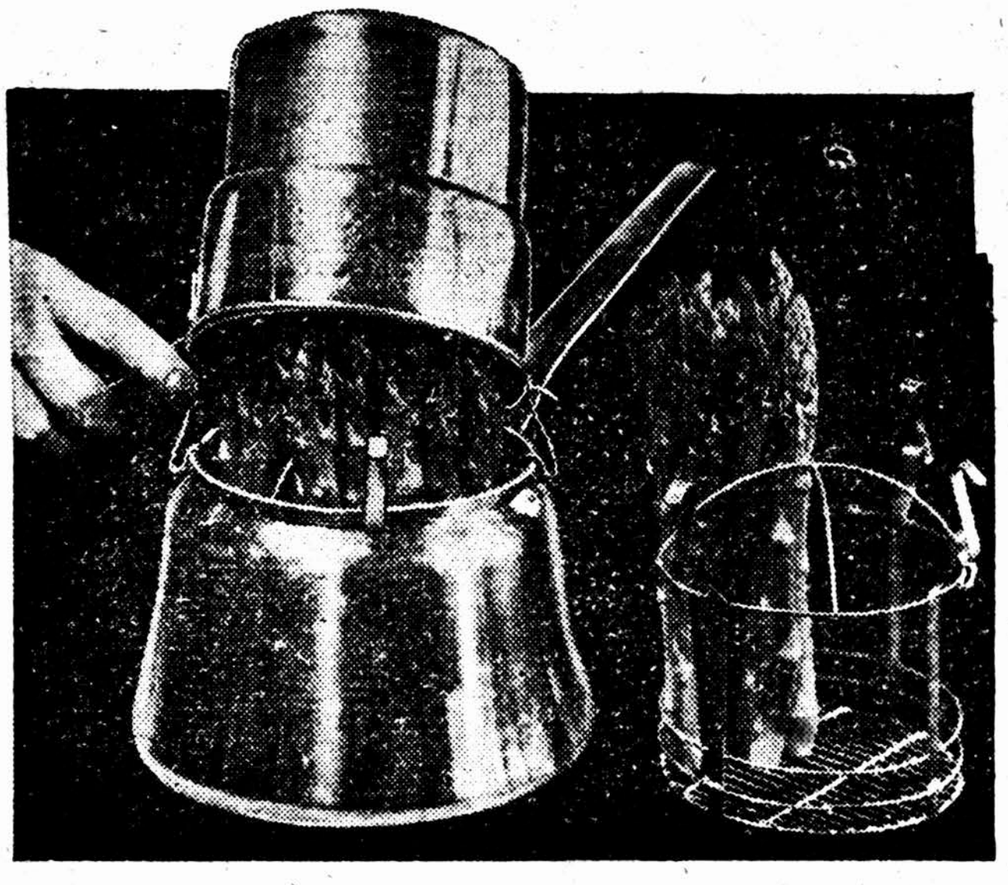
The Patent Office in Washington says Miss Henry is the most prolific woman inventor with whom they ever have had dealings. Among her best known creations is an attachment for a typewriter which makes an original and four copies of a letter, or record, without carbon paper. Other important inventions of Miss Henry's include a lock-stitch, bobbinless sewing machine, a vacuum icecream freezer and a silent typewriter.

Previous to the Civil War, fewer than six patents a year were granted to women in the United States. The yearly average following the World War. for 1918, '19, '20 and '21, was nearly 34 per cent higher than the yearly average for the six years preceding the World War. And since then the number of inventions devised and patented by women has been steadily increasing.

Mrs. Conant Waits, of Beverly Hills, California, very recently obtained a patent on a door-bell designed to foil door-bell pushers. The buzzer is there but it cannot be worked with the thumb. A quarter must be deposited in a slot before the bell rings. As the coin slides down it establishes electrical current, causing the bell inside the house to tinkle. The money lands in a box on the inside of the house. If the caller is

(Continued on page 45)

Miss Beulah Louise Henry, a North Carolina Descendent of Patrick Henry, Has Fifty-Two Inventions to Her Credit.



Miss Grace Powell, of San Francisco, Invented This "Stand-Up" Asparagus Cooker. It Fits Inside a Double Boiler.

WOMEN LEAD IN INVENTIONS

(Continued from page 44.)

a tramp, salesman, beggar or prankster, the money stays in the box; if a friend, the money is returned.

Miss Rose Lang, of Buffalo, N. Y., has designed 72 kitchen gadgets. Among them and typical of the house-wife inventor are: An automatic potato masher, a vegetable peeler, an egg separator a shoe to prevent slipping on icy pavements, a stirless, burnless rice-cereal cooker and a device to take the shell off the eggs for breakfast.

Mrs. Bess M. Hedge, of Oklahoma City, has 53 household gadgets to her credit. She has also invented displays for clothing stores. These were developed in her husband's clothing business.

Mrs. Mary Brousseau, of Windsor Ontario, Canada, has patented a rotary yarn winder. She teaches knitting in the public schools and the invention is the result of the lack of co-operation on the part of her scholars and friends who had been invited to hold skeins of yarn and wool while she rolled them into balls. Her first model was made with an erector set. She has an offer of dol. 23,000 for this first invention.

Miss Grace Powell, a San Francisco woman famous for her tea room in Florence, Italy, invented an asparagus cooker in a moment of inspiration while tying asparagus in bunches for cooking during a visit to Honolulu. She became impatient with the wasteful and bothersome method of cooking her favourite vegetable and designed the wire receptacle which hooks into a double boiler and cooks the asparagus "standing erect."

Miss Margaret Gay, of Long Island, New York, developed a "stay-put" clothes hanger when she became annoyed picking up fallen hangers.

Dr. Rose Le Fohn, a Russian countess, designed a hot water bottle for steaming the face during beauty treatments. This invention was the result of a scalding she suffered while having a facial treatment.

Miss Sarah Lipton, of New York City, has invented a non-skid garter for men with twitchy legs.

Miss Alice A. Churchill, of Battle Creek, Iowa, is the first woman to enter the Pitsfield, Mass., electrical works as an electrical engineer. She recently won a prize for completing calculus with the highest average. Her interest in the world of volts watts and ohms began when as a child she invaded the electric light and power plant of her father at Battle Creek. Last June she graduated from Iowa State University with her bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering. High voltages and artificial lightning are her special hobbies and her experiments give promise of development along the lines followed by Nicola Tesla and others.

Milestones of SCIENCE

BROKEN limbs may soon be set in metal instead of plaster of paris. An alloy has been discovered which melts at the remarkably low temperature of 116 degrees Fahrenheit. It contains lead, tin, bismuth, cadmium and iridium. The discoverers suggest impregnating bandages with the alloy, warming them to 120 degrees, wrapping them around the broken limb and then allowing to cool. The result would be a light and perfectly rigid support.

DR. ROBERT F. JAMES, of East Pittsburgh, Pa., has succeeded in producing a cheap and efficient ultra-violet lamp. It consists of a slender glass tube containing a trace of gas and of mercury. When hung in a refrigerator, the lamp's rays are said to kill all moulds, thereby stopping spoilage.

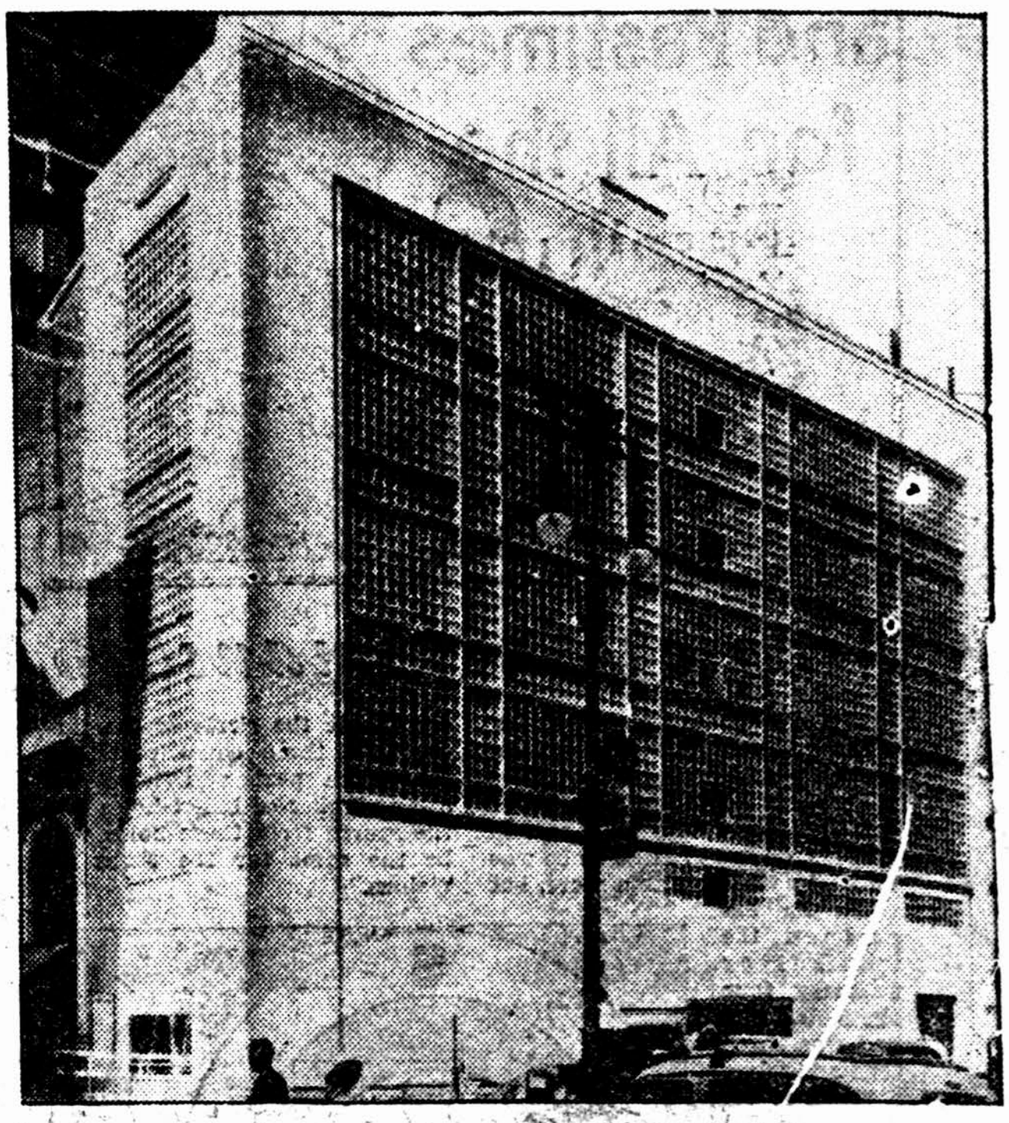
GREEN fodder for cattle is now being raised without using any soil at all. Layers of maize, or other grains, are spread on perforated metal trays and placed in a warmed room. The seeds are moistened with weak solutions of fertilizers, shoots and roots quickly develop and ten days from starting the whole mass is given to cattle.

CLOTH waterproofed with sugar is the newest product of textile chemists. Acetic acid—responsible for the sourness of vinegar—is made to combine chemically with cane sugar. The resulting substance, called sucrose octo-acetate, can be dissolved and applied to cloth. When the cloth is ironed its surface becomes glossy and waterproof.

THE National Bureau of Standards, at Washington, D. C., has developed a new package for the shipment of radium which removes all danger of injury to handlers. It is six inches square and four inches long and the only way to carry it conveniently is by using the handle at the top. This keeps the hands at least ten inches away from the lead container which holds the radium.

A NEW gold-recovering procedure, discovered by M. D. Kroll, a mining engineer, of Billings, Mont., is being utilized to extract gold from gravel at Minot, N. D. An electro-amalgamation process recovers up to 95 per cent of medium fine gold contained in the gravel.

New York Turns to Glass



HERE is a photograph of the first all-glass building just completed on fashionable Fifth Avenue, New York City. The building is trimmed with nickle silver and Indiana limestone and is topped with a decorative frieze. The exterior walls and many of the interior partitions and fittings are of glass.

Science Ripens Fruits

DR. R. B. HARVEY, plant physiologist, of St. Paul, Minn., announces that science is showing nature how to ripen fruits in half the usual time by putting back into the fruit the gas it gives off in natural ripening. Apples and pears sealed in an ethylene-filled room ripen in half the time of those on trees and have a sweeter flavor. Stem-end rot is reduced to one or two per cent in citrus fruit by the new gas treatment.

Short Waves Confusing

RECENT experiments conducted by the U. S. Navy indicate that homing pigeons become confused and lose their "homing instinct" when liberated in short-wave fields. Other pigeons released in long-wave areas had no difficulty in heading straight for home.

Another series of experiments is to be conducted and it is expected science may learn something about the source of the so-called "homing instinct" of the pigeons.

This Gun Fires Grenades

THE peculiar-looking weapon which Platoon Sergeant Gunnard Bjork is aiming here is the latest punch in the repertoire of the United States Marines. It is a gun for firing hand grenades.

The grenade fits into the large opening on the end of the muzzle and as it is fired the safety catch is automatically released. One of the greatest advantages held out for the grenade gun over the former system of throwing grenades by hand is that of deadly accuracy.

The gun is said to eliminate the hazard to the grenade thrower and gives greater range. Sergent Bjork is a staff instructor at the small arms training school at Cape May, N. J., and is a veteran of 19 years' service. He is the holder of many marksmanship medals and records.

Welding in the Arctic

FACED with a shutdown of gold mining operations at Kiana, Alaska, a portable gasoline-driven arc welding set has just spelled the difference between success and failure for a group of white gold miners.

Using a large dragline shovel on the bare Arctic tundra, where mining can be carried on for only a hundred days each year, due to the extreme cold and frozen ground, the miners were faced with disaster when the "bull-wheel," a large gear-wheel that swings the boom and cab of the shovel, developed a break.

There was only one chance to save the season's work. To the southwest, down the Kobuk river, across Kotzebue Sound, and up the Keewalki river, there is a well-equipped mining outfit at work at a little settlement called Candle. Included in the equipment at the settlement is a gasoline-driven arc welding set.

The broken "bull-wheel" was loaded in a umiak, a native boat made of skins, and for five days an Eskimo crew paddled down the Kobuk, around the shore of the sound and up the Keewalki river to Candle. Here, the pieces of the broken wheel were assembled and welded into place, and the wheel was ready for use again.

So, instead of ruinous loss of a season's work, the interruption at Liana lasted only two weeks and the search for the precious yellow dust was resumed.

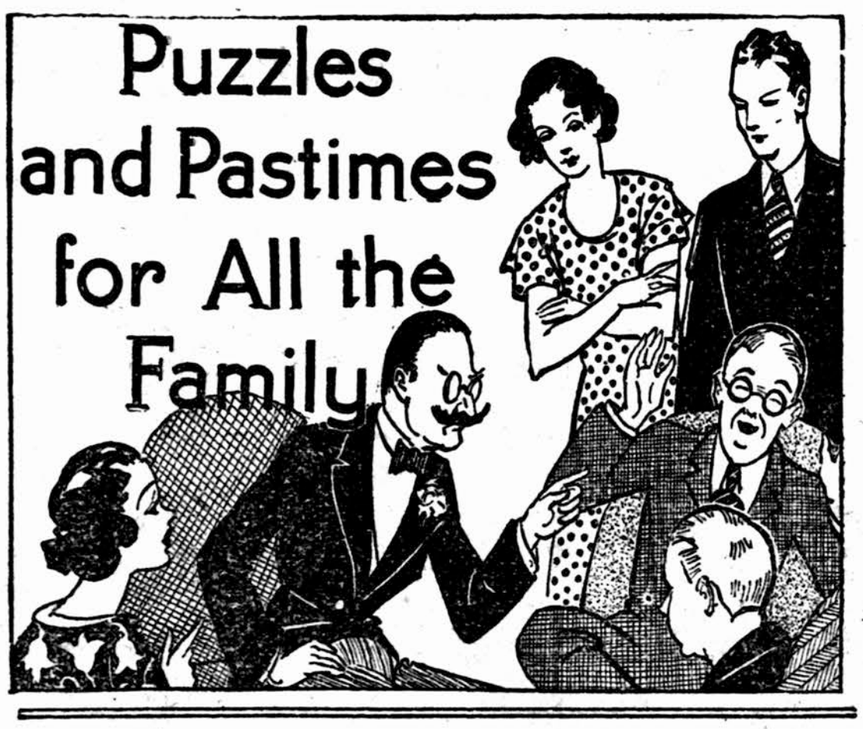
MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

DR. R. N. HARGER, professor of biochemistry and toxicology at the Indiana University School of Medicine, has invented a mechanical nose, or smeller, which measures and records the alcoholic content of motorists arrested for driving while intoxicated.

LIEUTENANTS ALBERT J. HOSKINSON and Carl I. Aslakson, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Dr. Maurice Ewing, professor of physics and geophysics at Lehigh University, have just concluded a series of tests at the Empire State Building, New York City, to determine how much the force of gravity changes in relation to the height above the surface of the earth. Among other things, they found that a man who weighs 200 pounds at street level weighs only 199.8 at the top of the observation tower.

CALIFORNIA police have just hit upon a novel idea to clear up congested traffic lanes and roads. By erecting wooden control towers, which are fitted with complete short-wave radio equipment for communication with police centers and patrol cars, policemen now have convenient field headquarters for unraveling and directing traffic movements in the vicinity.

HENRY SCOTT, who was recently acclaimed the world's fastest pianist when he accurately played 268 notes within six seconds, said that he improved his piano technique by wearing specially designed woolen mittens during practice. Scott said that a student handicapped by such mittens will strive to overcome the added obstacles and thus improve his playing tremendously. Typists can also use mittens to develop accuracy.



Magic Marksmanship

THE Young Arctic Explorers' Association was engaged in target practice. Jack Awl fired four shots to make a score of one bull's-eye, two fifteens and one ten, 65 in all. Mike Robe was sure he could beat this score, but when he examined the target, after taking four shots, all he had was three tens and a five, a score of 35. Al Manac did even worse. He placed his four shots in the five ring, getting a score of 20.

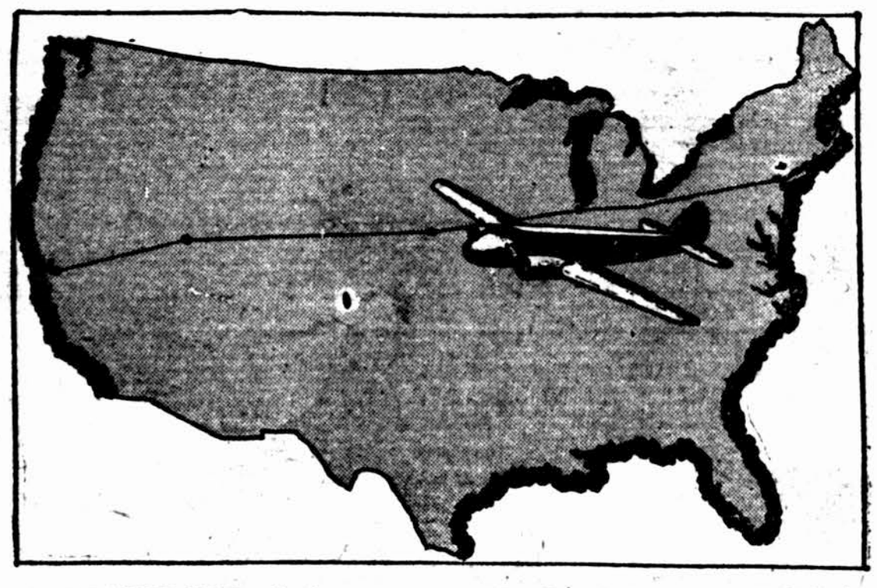
Puzzle Pete hereupon said he would show them how to even the score and, instantly, the rifle was handed to him. Pete blazed away four times and four holes appeared in Mr. Myrtleberr's fence, but the target touched. A burst of merriment greeted Pete as he very carefully laid down the gun.

"Hmph!" sniffed Pete. "When I said I'd show you how to even the score, I did not mean by shooting at the target. Now I can divide the circle of the target into three equal parts, so that each part will have the same number of bullet-holes and the scores from these holes will be the same for the three divisions."

The boys, not being puzzlists, called Pete a hard loser, although it is more difficult to make the division than it is to hit the bull's-eye. Can you do it?

(For Solution See Page 48)

The Airplane's Schedule

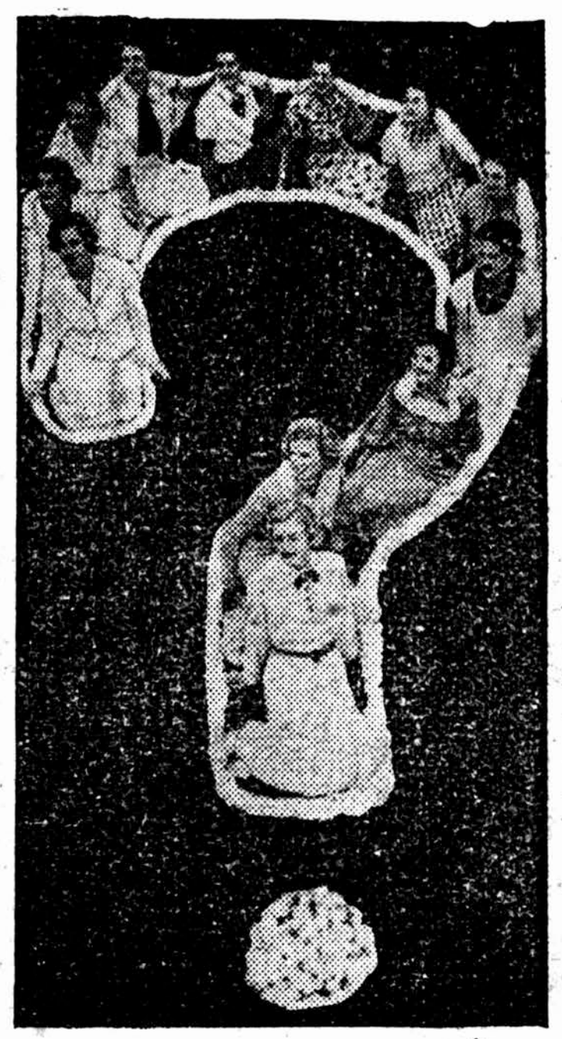


A TRANSPORT airplane, according to schedule, flies the 712 air miles from New York City to Chicago at an average speed of 138.4 miles per hour, arriving there at 12:43 P. M. (CT). It leaves Chicago at 1:00 P. M. (CT) and flies the 424 miles to Omaha in three hours three minutes, arriving there at 4:03 P. M. (CT). The plane departs from Omaha at 4:15 P. M. (CT), flies 855 miles to Salt Lake City, arriving there at 9:19 P. M. (MT). Then it leaves that point at 9:34 P. M. (MT), flying 642 miles to San Francisco, arriving there at 1:26 A. M. (PT).

Can you determine the time that the plane left New York City and the average air speeds between the cities and the average speed for the entire trip (inclusive of time lost for stops)?

(For Solution See Page 48)

CONUNDRUMS



IF a chicken could be hatched from a hard-boiled egg, what would it be?

* * * *

2. In what way are an overdue bill and stormy weather alike?

* * *

3. What man, no matter how successful he may be, is always at the foot in his profession?

* * *

4. In what way is a reprieve for a condemned criminal and the water at the Liverpool piers alike?

* * *

5. How does a bad boy, after being caned, know that trees contribute to the heat of the atmosphere?

* * *

6. Why does it always take at least two bandits to rob one man?

* * *

7. In what way are a suit of clothes and the cost of a table at a night club alike?

* * *

8. Why can the pupil who is at the bottom of his class learn just as much as the scholar who stands at the head?

* * *

9. Why is it that everyone who attends an auction sale usually becomes very sleepy?

* * *

10. Why has Satan always been known only by a nickname?

(For Solution See Page 48)

Al Fishing Contest

BOSWORTH and Sylvester were somewhat perturbed when they learned their wives planned to go fishing with them. The ladies had learned that the fisherman who caught the most pounds of fish received five dollars from the other one, and each wanted money for a new hat.

Mrs. Seabass stood behind Bosworth and directed him how to hold the fishing-pole and when to reel in, but Sylvia Topminnow took no chances. She took the pole out of Sylvester's hands and did the fishing, herself.

Bosworth caught two small herring and an old shoe, while Sylvia, assisted by her husband, succeeded in landing an old wash-boiler. Sylvia claimed the five dollars, as her catch weighed more than the fish and shoe caught by Bosworth. Besides, she maintained that it was easier to catch a fish that deliberately went after the bait than to hook an inanimate object like a wash-boiler.

The girls had a time of it, arguing the question all the way home, but Sylvia finally triumphed, her winning point being a proverb which is concealed in the words of the accompanying drawing. Select certain words from the balloons and arrange them into a sentence to form the proverb.

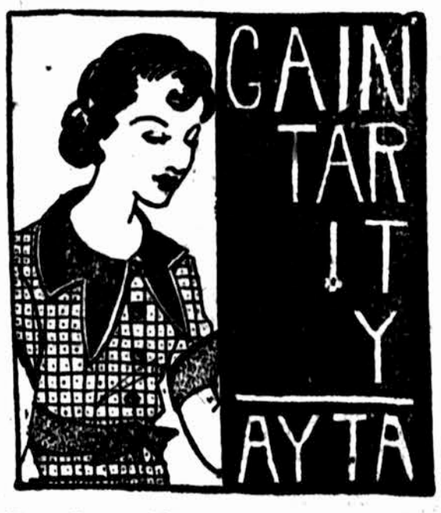
(For Solution See Page 48)

Solve the "Letterithmetic"

EVERY puzzlist can become a wizard by solving problems in "letterithmetic."

The problem shown in the accompanying drawing is an example in addition, the numbers being composed of letters. Each letter represents a certain figure which corresponds to its numerical position in the original word or words arranged in an anagram.

First restore the 10 letters of the four words to their original order to spell three words expressing what a puzzlist often does. Next, translate each letter into its proper number, according to its numerical position.



(For Solution See Page 48)

The Maxim in the Maze

WHEN Preston Piper carried a quarter section of a 64-letter maze puzzle to the Podunk town hall for the monthly meeting of the Puzzlists' Club, he was not aware that the 16-letter part was a complete puzzle in itself until Puzzle Pete pointed out that fact.

Preston was amazed to learn that the sixteen letters could be traced out in a certain way so that they spelled the four words of a familiar adage. Can you tell what it is?

(For Solution See Page 48)

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

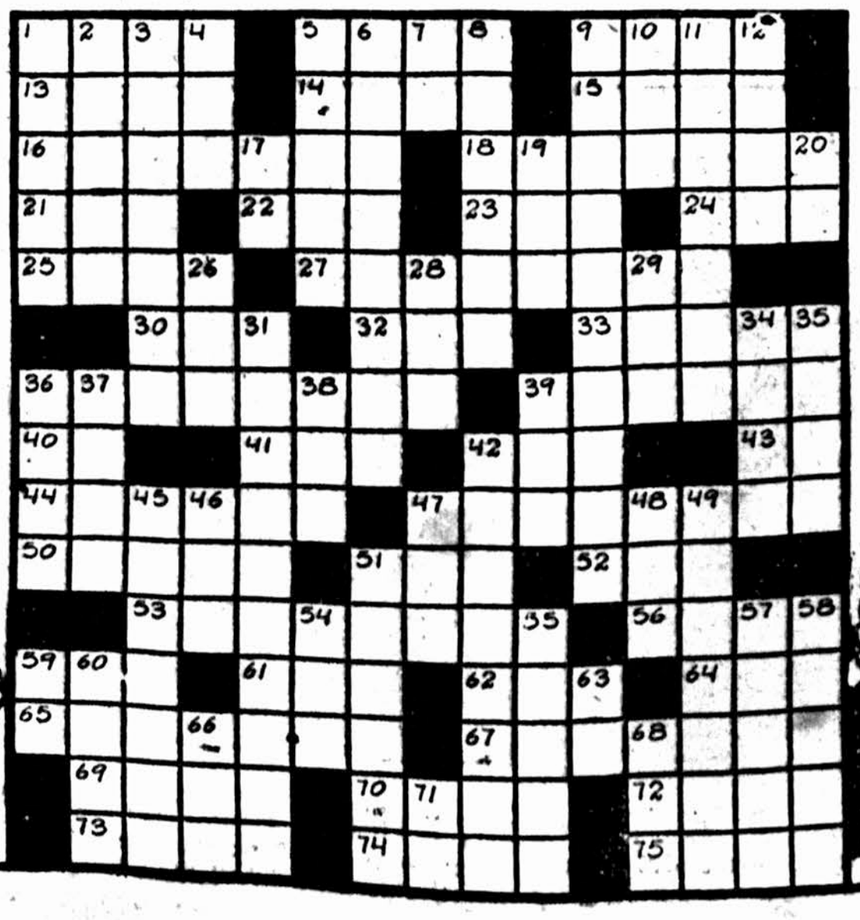
OUR CROSS-WORDS PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1—Wound mark.
5—Hebrew month.
9—Depression between hills.
13—Hall.
14—Order of mammals.
15—Former district of Italy.
16—Hamper.
18—Touch.
21—Help.
22—Silkworm.
23—Choose.
24—Greek letter.
25—Joint of a stem.
27—Antipathy.
30—Yellow bugle.
32—Conclusion.
33—Casts amorous glances.
36—Superintendents.
39—What is the first name of the famous American feminist leader ..... Chapman Catt?
40—What is the chemical symbol for arsenic?
41—Who wrote "The Beggar's Opera"?
42—Conjunction.
43—Who was the Greek earth godddess?
44—Go frequently.
47—Pertaining to trees.
50—Who wrote "The Red Badge of Courage"?
51—Turkish commander.
52—Hastened.
53—Nomad.
56—Close friends.
59—Monkey.
61—Former capital of Burma.
62—Delved with a spade.
64—Sound made by pigeons.
65—Cobbler.
67—Springy.
69—Melody.
70—Who was the classical goddess of the rainbow?
72—Flesh of swine.
73—Toward the mouth.
74—Six-spot on a die.
75—Who was the Greek god of war?

VERTICAL

1—Who is the Prince of Darkness?
2—Article of virtu.
3—What legendary youth had a magic lamp?
4—How is the constellation Aries represented?
5—Genus of marine gastropods.
6—Release.
7—Occupying the exact position of.
8—Register.
9—Device supplying fresh air.
10—High in the scale.
11—Novice.
12—Every one separately.
17—Of what state (abbr.) is Augusta the capital?
19—Who was the Italian goddess of harvests?
20—Towards.
26—Feminine name.
28—Being in the most abstract sense.
29—Over (poetical).
31—Collected.
34—What is the capital of Latvia?
35—Close the eyes of a hawk.
36—Waste from pressed fruit.
37—Eighth son (variant spelling) of Jacob.
38—Consume.
39—Young bear.
42—Which one of the nine justices of the United States Supreme Court was born on November 13, 1856?
45—Redeemer.
46—Indian of Tierra del Fuego.
47—Past.
48—Smart blow.
49—One who makes into law.
51—Priest of Apollo.
54—Hail!
55—Reddish-brown seaweed.
57—What is the largest river in France?
58—Stockings with short legs.
59—What is the "Palmetto State" (abbr.)?
60—Lowest female voice.
63—Symbol for gallium.
66—Truth in the "Faerie Queene."
68—Mineral spring.
71—Japanese measure.



An Anagram Rebus

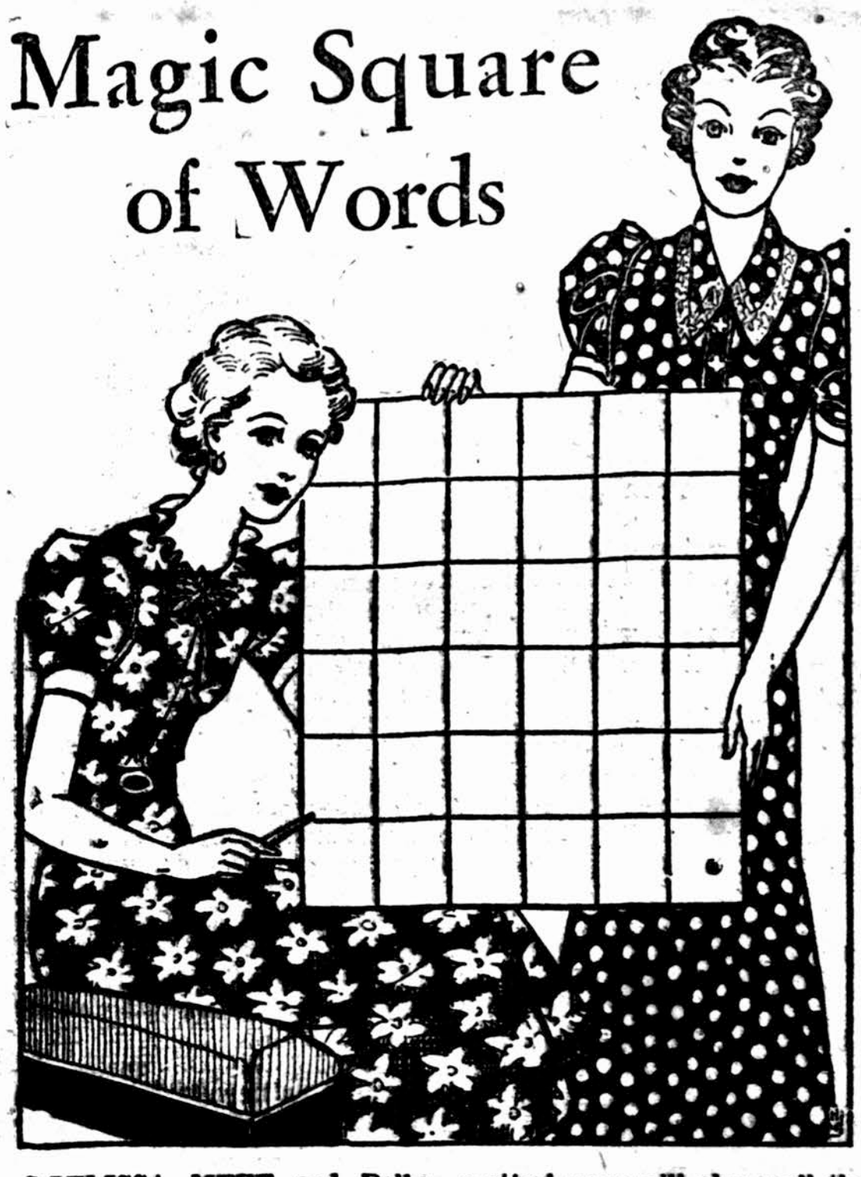
PUZZLES are very effectiv 'y used by Miss Pamela Pec -gog, the teacher of Beanville public school, as a means of aiding her pupils in their lessons. In fact, Pamela has found her very original method so productive of such excellent results that she never fails to use it at every opportunity. The boys and girls of her school have become "puzzle-minded" to such an extent that they take a much greater interest in their lessons.

An example of how Pamela adapts puzzles for this purpose is shown in the accompanying illustration, which she used in connection with a lesson in geography the other day. When two of her pupils were "stuck" for the answer to a certain question Pamela gave them an anagram-rebus to solve. The boys solved it readily and had the answer to their perplexing question. Can you solve it, too?

(For Solution See Page 48)

(The Solution will appear in our next Sunday issue.)

Magic Square of Words



MELISSA MEEF and Polly Wog have an interesting word square for the puzzle fan today. Fill each of the 36 squares with a letter so as to spell six words in the horizontal rows. If you use the words suggested by the definitions here given, the vertical rows will also spell the same six words.

Here are the definitions: 1. Unclothed. 2. Of or pertaining to the nostrils. 3. Natives of Croatia. 4. Responsible. 5. The horn of an animal of the deer family. 6. A wilderness.

(For Solution See Page 48.)

THE BIBLE IN SHORTHAND!

Just 400 years ago the first English translation of the Bible by Coverdale, received the Royal Licence. Since then the whole or parts of it have been translated into more than 700 languages.

Most of the publication is done by the British and Foreign Bible Society, which, since its foundation in 1804, has issued nearly 500,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, complete or partial. But there is no sign of a glut of Bibles. This book is still selling phenomenally. Last year nearly 11,000,000 copies were sold

TREASURE ON RUBBISH DUMP

The earliest extent parts of the Scriptures are a few rolls of papyrus written in Greek in the second century B.C. They form part of the Book of Deuteronomy, and were found on a rubbish dump in Egypt.

At the London headquarters of the British and Foreign Bible Society a number of strange Bibles are preserved. One, dating from 1660, is written completely in an early form of shorthand. And there are over three-quarters of a million words!

Another is the size of a postage stamp, but is beautifully bound, complete, and can be read distinctly through the magnifying glass lid of the box it is kept in.

A VAIN SEARCH

There is a braille Bible and soon there will be a "steel tape" Bible—to be played on a gramophonic machine, from which it will issue as the Spoken Word.

But we possess no original Biblical manuscript either of the Old or the New Testament. The Deuteronomy papyrus was written one or two centuries after the original. A copy of the first written Gospels would be of incalculable value—but years of vain searching suggest that those first manuscript have been destroyed.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"You look like you've been to a funeral—what's up?"

"Just buried a fond hope."

* * *

Chaser: "Give me your telephone number, Gretchen dear."

German Girl: "9999".

Chaser: "All right, Then don't."

* * *

"It is estimated by the end of 1940 12,000,000 people will be living in auto trailers."

"Yes, all the houses will be vacant and the vacant lots will be occupied!"

* * *

Butler (to new cook): "Mind you, I'm not saying anything about your cooking—but there's been a terrible run on chees and biscuits in the dining room to-night!"

* * *

Instructor: "You say in this paper that you know the connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. What is it?"

Student: "Stew."

"A nice sort of welcome!" said the father visiting his son at boarding school. "I am hardly out of the train when you ask me for money."

"Well, dad, you must admit the train was twenty minutes late."

* * *

"Say," said the woman customer over the telephone, "the next time I order chicken, don't send me any more airplane fowls."

"What do you mean airplane fowls?" asked the butcher.

"You know what I mean: All wings and machinery and no body."

* * *

A composer standing outside his club was accosted by a man who said: "Beg pardon, sir, but do you know a gentleman, a member of this club, with one eye called Matthew?"

"Can't say I do," was the reply. "What's the name of his other eye?"

* * *

A certain rather exclusive club had replaced its familiar black-coated male staff with young and, in some cases, pretty waitresses

One day a member who had been strongly opposed to the change arrived at the club for lunch

"How's the duck?" he asked an attractive waitress rather gruffly.

"Oh, I'm fine!" she replied perkily. "And how's the old pelican feeling himself?"

"There goes a fellow who takes the worst view of everything."

"Is he a pessimist, then?"

"No, he's an amateur photographer."

* * *

Sandy would not believe the fare was three-pence, so at last the annoyed conductor took up Sandy's suitcase and tossed it off the tram as they were crossing a bridge.

"You ruffian!" roared Sandy, "isn't it enough to try and overcharge me without trying to drown my little boy?"

* * *

"Does your husband always live up to the promises of his courtship days?"

"Always! In those days he said he wasn't good enough for me, and he's still proving it."

* * *

Smith had been pestered by his small son asking questions. One evening as he sat down to a quiet perusal of his paper, a small voice piped. "Dad, am I made of dust?"

"I am afraid not," said the father," otherwise you'd dry up now and then."

* * *

Plumber: "Well, here I am at last. Sorry I've been so long."

Householder (three feet deep in water): "Oh, that's all right. While we've been waiting for you I've taught the wife to swim."

A man from Aberdeen came to London for a week to see the sights, and took up residence at a hotel. On his departure he gave the head waiter a tip. "And I hope Aberdeen is looking fine when you return."

"Guidsake, mon, hoo d'ye ken that I'm frae Aberdeen?"

"Oh, I guessed it, Sir, from the toothmarks on the threepenny bit!"

* * *

Coroner: "Had the deceased any financial worries?"

Witness: "None at all. He was bankrupt."

* * *

Manager: "Where is Mr. Brown?"

Clerk: "Speaking on the telephone to his wife."

Manager: "How do you know it's his wife?"

Clerk: "Well, he's been on the telephone half an hour and I've only heard him say 'Hullo' and 'Yes' so far."

* * *

A young man walked rather pensively into the village post office.

"Any letters for me to-day?" he asked the postmistress.

"No, Henry," she replied rather sharply.

"That's rather strange," he murmured half to himself.

"Nothing strange about that, young man," replied the postmistress. "You haven't answered her last letter yet!"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

ORACLE'S ANSWER: The magic square constructed according to the directions of the oracle consists of the following numbers arranged in five horizontal rows of five numbers each as follows: First row—3. 20. 7. 24. 11. Second row—16. 8. 25. 12. 4. Third row—9. 21. 13. 5. 17. Fourth row—22. 14. 1. 18. 10. Fifth row—15. 2. 19. 6. 23.

FISHING CONTEST: The hidden adage reads: All is fish that comes to the net.

WORD SQUARE: The five words forming the square are: Unclad. Narine. Croats. Liable. Antler. Desert.

LETTERITHMETIC: The words Gain. Tar. It and Y are re-assembled to spell the words. TRY IT AGAIN. and represent the following problem in addition: 7.640 plus 582 plus 91 plus 3 equal 8.316. The sum expressed in letters is AYTA.

ANAGRAM REBUS: The word is INDIAN (In D an I).

MAXIM IN MAZE: Start with the letter R in the third horizontal row and trace out the following adage: More fools, more fun.

AIRPLANE SCHEDULE: The airplane left New York City at 8:30 A.M. (EST), flying 712 miles to Chicago in five hours and three minutes; then to Omaha, 424 miles, in three hours and three minutes, at an average speed of 138.9 miles an hour; then 355 miles to Salt Lake City in six hours and four minutes, at the rate of 140.9 miles an hour; then 642 miles to San Francisco in four hours and 52 minutes, averaging 131.4 miles an hour. The average speed, including stops from New York City to San Francisco was 132.06 miles an hour, the distance being 2,633 miles and the gross flying time 19 hours and 56 minutes, taking into consideration the fact that there is a difference of three hours in the time of the two cities.

CONUNDRUMS: 1. Very tough. 2. Both are unsettled. 3. A chiropodist. 4. Both flow from mercy (Mersey). 5. Because he has been warmed by a switch. 6. Because someone first has to put the money in his pocket which another takes out. 7. Both are cover charges. 8. Because the same things are taught at both ends. 9. Because he is in the land of Nod. 10. because he is Old Nick himself.

MARKSMANSHIP: A diagram of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Our Humorist At Large

Hotel Page: "Just stay like that a minute, sir, while I fetch the Manager to see for himself how dangerous that rug is.

1st Bloke: "I think it's gone to the foreman's head."
2nd Bloke: "What has?"
1st Bloke: "That brick. I just dropped."

Salesman: "This is wonderfully strong material! I haven't seen two women who could tear it at our Bargain Sales yet."

"Don't tell me, Nurse—let me guess! It's a boy."

"Give me a good push when the door opens! I want her to think I'm hurrying home."

"Darling, I suppose you appreciate being able to relax after working so hard all day."

Indira Avenue, Baroda.

"The Daily Toil"—Bhise

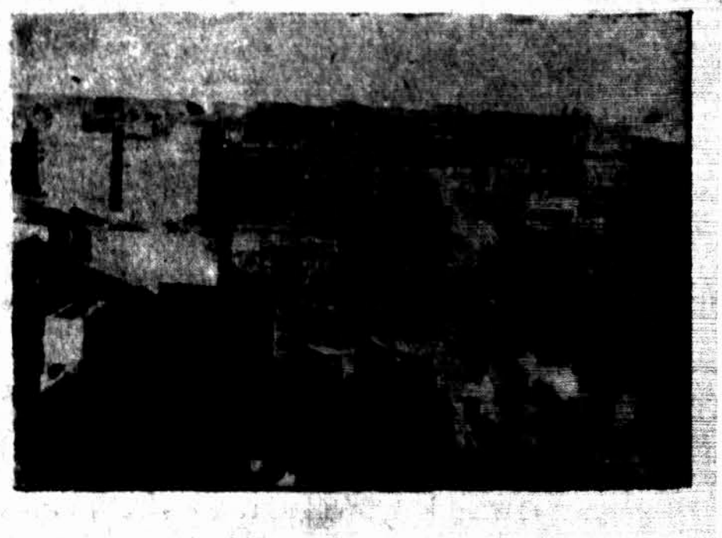
Effigy of Ravana with ten faces being paraded during the Dusserah

—M. A. Aziz.

The Traveller.

—Qasim Ali.

Right: Swetambar Jain temple of Parasnath in Jasalmir (Marwar).
Left: A view of Jasalmir which is famous for Jain temples.



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584. FANCY NECKWEAR

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ONE ANNA PER WORD

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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.